



## Lebanese uncertain about Nakoura talks

By DAVID BERNSTEIN  
Post Middle East Affairs Reporter  
and Agencies

It was still not clear in Beirut last night whether the Israel-Lebanon military talks in Nakoura will get under way as scheduled tomorrow, as Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karamah continued to insist on all key ministers attending a cabinet meeting today to approve Lebanon's delegation to the talks. [Israel delegate - see below]

According to agency reports from Beirut, Lebanese President Amin Jomayel yesterday called on Syrian President Hafez Assad to use his

influence to make certain that Druse leader Walid Jumblatt and Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri were present for the meeting.

Berri, who was in Algeria, and Jumblatt have both been increasingly vocal recently in criticizing the lack of progress being made by Karamah in implementing the political reforms to give the Druse and Shi'ites a greater say in the government. The two have also hinted that they might resign, which would provoke a major political crisis in Beirut and almost certainly hold up for some time the Nakoura talks. But (Continued on Back Page)

## IDF names its delegate

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Tet-Aluf Amos Gilboa of the IDF's Planning Branch will head the Israeli delegation at the military talks with Lebanon. The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday.

The appointment is to be announced today, and the talks, on arrangements for security in southern Lebanon during and following Israel's withdrawal, are slated to begin tomorrow.

Gilboa held a very senior post in Military Intelligence before moving to the Planning Branch where he is deputy head.

Meanwhile, UN and Israeli officials were waiting for word from Beirut confirming that their representatives will attend the talks, which are scheduled to open at 10 a.m. tomorrow at the UN headquarters in Nakoura, just north of the Israeli border.

In Jerusalem, officials were expecting tomorrow's meeting to go ahead as planned.

The director-general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, was in telephone contact with senior UN diplomat Jean-Claude Amine in New York on Friday, making arrangements for the talks.

It was Amine who, in shuttle diplomacy between Jerusalem and Beirut for the past fortnight, succeeded in setting up the Nakoura meeting despite procedural differences between the two sides.

The UNIFIL spokesman told The Post that UNIFIL is continuing to make practical arrangements for the meeting, and would probably receive the Lebanese reply to the invitation to the meeting through their office in Beirut.

He said he expects the Lebanese delegation to arrive by helicopter. The Israelis said they will come by car.

The first meeting will probably be devoted to a procedural discussion. The Post was told.

Menahem Horowitz adds: Sgan-Aluf Alex Schneider, the IDF's UNIFIL liaison officer, said that only if UNIFIL is given a new and clear mandate will the force be effective after an Israeli withdrawal.

UNIFIL's mandate dates from March 1978 when the force was established.

UNIFIL is not authorized to arrest hostile elements or to destroy arms and ammunition found in the possession of terrorists, Schneider told The Post.

## Jerusalem soldier arrested as suspect in attack on bus

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An 18-year-old soldier from Jerusalem was arrested on Friday as the main suspect in last week's rocket attack in the capital on an Arab bus that killed one and wounded 10. Two other soldiers from Jerusalem and a woman soldier from Arad are also being held.

However, the police say they can prove that the 18-year-old soldier was alone when he allegedly fired the LAW (Light Anti-tank Weapon) missile at the bus and also threw a flare grenade at an Arab cafe in the Old City last September.

At a press conference last night, Southern District Commander Avraham Turgeman announced the arrest of the soldier, who is to be brought before a magistrate today for an extension of his detention.

According to Turgeman, the seven-month investigation team headed by District Intelligence Chief Amram Fahima, was increased last Wednesday to 14 members with Turgeman and Jerusalem police commander Haim Albalades playing key roles.

The district commander refused to specify what developments led to the arrests. But The Jerusalem Post has learned that the police, with help from the Military Police, managed to link the suspect with the theft of a LAW missile from the combat unit in which he served.

According to the police, the soldier has no affiliation with any political group. Turgeman said the motives for the two attacks were "emotional, nationalistic and Jewish, in light of the terror attacks on Jews and in light of the recent murders near the Cremisan monastery." A week before the rocket attack, two university students were killed in a wadi near the monastery in Beit Jalla.

A Dehaishe refugee camp resident has been charged with the murders.

According to Turgeman, the suspect in the rocket attack is "cooperating" and has already reconstructed for police cameras both the rocket attack, which took place on the Hebron Road in Jerusalem, and the Hebron Road Cinema attack, and the cafe attack, which police originally thought was an underworld settling of accounts.

According to Turgeman, the investigation did not turn up any other stolen weapons, except for a handgun worn by the suspect when he was arrested.

The police refused to disclose any further details about the suspect and the other three persons being questioned. The Post has learned, however, that the main suspect is not an Orthodox Jew and is a native Israeli from a poor Jerusalem neighborhood.

# Prices frozen for 3 months

Gov't, labour, industry initial three-month package deal • public asked not to pay more than Friday's prices • real wages to be eroded by 20% over next two months • interest rates to be lowered by 5-6% • dispute on subsidized goods: Histadrut says they're frozen, Treasury says no • manufacturers object to special levy on income tax • devaluation to continue at anticipated inflation rate.

## Workers' real wages to drop 20 per cent

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter

Prices, wages and taxes will be frozen for three months according to the package deal agreement signed on Friday by the government, the Histadrut and the private employers.

Wages will be eroded by some 20 per cent by the end of the three months, and the gross revenues of industry producing for the local market will drop by a similar amount, it emerges from the agreement.

Treasury director-general Emmanuel Sharon said yesterday that the price freeze does not cover subsidized food products, transportation fuel, electricity, water and telephone rates. Nor does it cover fresh produce, except for potatoes, onions and carrots.

He said the package deal will cause a "significant" drop in inflation by December, though it will still be high in this month because of price increases in late October and others, still in the pipeline.

The freeze is being implemented by emergency regulations signed last night by Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i.

The following are the central points of the package deal.

Prices of all goods and services will be frozen for three months. For this purpose goods and services will be divided into two groups.

The first group consists of several hundred goods and services accounting for up to about 75 per cent of the average basket of good used in calculating the cost-of-living index. The Industry and Trade Ministry will issue a list of maximum prices for these goods and it will be posted at stores and printed in newspapers. The public will be encouraged to carry the list when they go shopping.

The second group includes thousands of other goods and services whose prices will be frozen at their shekel level as of Friday. (If the price was stated in dollars, it will be

frozen at the shekel equivalent calculated according to the representative exchange rate for the U.S. dollar on Friday, 15517.57.

Included in the freeze are all services, including rents, insurance rates and domestic flights. It will not cover foreign flights or transactions in which the consumer pays money to someone outside the country.

The freeze will apply to all imported goods. It will not apply to contractual loan transactions, which include most home purchases. These usually involve mortgages, which are a form of loan.

The emergency regulations require the fixing and the public display of prices in shekels and forbid the raising of prices above their fixed level. Violators of these regulations could face three years imprisonment and fines up to 152.5 million.

The government has not promised to freeze the prices of public utilities, public transportation or basic commodities. This could be the source of a future row with the Histadrut.

Workers will forego one-third of the cost-of-living increment that is to compensate for October's inflation, while manufacturers will have to absorb the remaining two-thirds of the C-o-L allowance without increasing prices.

The same will apply to the C-o-L increment to be paid for November's inflation, assuming a maximum inflation rate of 17.5 per cent: the workers will receive a maximum 10 per cent C-o-L increment instead of 15 per cent, and the industrialists will absorb the increment without raising prices.

If inflation exceeds 17.5 per cent, the Treasury said, it will enter negotiations with the Histadrut on what to do about the matter.

October's inflation is about 28 per cent. Treasury and Bank of Israel officials have estimated. If the inflation rate for November is 15 per cent and for December 10 per cent, January's wages (paid early in February) will be 20 per cent lower in real terms (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

## Interest rates to be cut

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

The Bank of Israel intends to lower interest rates on loans to the commercial banks by 5-6 per cent in a few days. Bank governor Moshe Mandelbaum, and the head of the bank's monetary department, Victor Medina, are to meet in Tel Aviv today with each of the commercial banks to explain the central bank's new moves. As a result, it is expected that borrowing costs throughout the economy will fall by the same 5-6 per cent.

The commercial banks began reducing rates to depositors late last week as a preliminary move in the event that the package deal would be concluded. This reduction was necessary, said a spokesman for one of the main banks, to ensure that the banks would not be caught by the reduced interest-rate structure with large obligations to depositors at the old, high level.

This trend will now be strengthened, and the likelihood is that even today interest rates offered by the banks on short-term shekel deposits will be significantly reduced, both to large and small depositors.

The reduction in rates charged by the banks to their borrowers will be the last stage in the process, and can even be implemented retroactively, if necessary, since no borrower will object to having his interest bill so reduced.

Senior bank of Israel sources told The Jerusalem Post last night that no change in the liquidity requirements charged on current-account balances at the banks are envisioned at this time.

It also appears that there is no intention to impose any restrictions, whether by taxation at source or by any other administrative measure, on the large credit market that exists outside the banking system - the so-called "grey market." This is despite the numerous suggestions and policy options raised in the preparatory (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

## Package deal signed, sticking points remain

By ROY ISACOWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - A general freeze on prices, wages and taxes went into effect on Friday. The freeze will last for three months and will be supplemented by further budget cuts and other measures aimed at reducing the rate of inflation and calming the economy.

The package deal agreement, of which the freeze is the central component, was initiated at the Prime Minister's Office here late on Friday afternoon after nine days of intensive negotiations among the government, the Histadrut and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, representing the private sector manufacturers.

But the agreement could run into trouble almost immediately, with both the employers and the Histadrut having their own grievances.

The Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations (for the employers) and the Histadrut central committees met separately last night to discuss and ratify the agreement, with the employers giving it only qualified approval. Their main complaint was against the income tax levy to be imposed on the self-employed under the terms of the package.

The Histadrut voted unanimously in favour of the agreement, but Secretary General Yisrael Kessar was adamant that the agreement pertained to all goods and services.

Kessar took strong exception to Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i's

statement that subsidized goods and services were not included. Any such statement was a contradiction of the agreement, Kessar insisted.

The Histadrut leader termed the manufacturer's objection to the income tax levy "very strange," since Manufacturers Association President Eli Hurwitz had signed the protocol providing for the levy.

Histadrut sources were not prepared last night to speculate on what further steps the union would take on the package.

Under the terms of the agreement, workers will receive reduced cost-of-living increments for two months - a reduction of one third of the first month, and one-third up to a ceiling of 5 per cent in the second month. The net effect on the worker's pay slip is likely to be a wage erosion of over 20 per cent for the duration of the freeze.

The manufacturers have undertaken to pay the reduced C-o-L increments without raising their prices. In return, they will be compensated by the government with easier credits (essentially lower interest rates) and tax rebates. A 5 per cent tax rebate will also be paid to salaried workers in February, in compensation for the C-o-L reductions.

The self-employed will pay an income tax levy at the same rate as the C-o-L increment reductions. The levy will not apply to companies, nor to individuals below a still-to-be-specified income floor.

The agreement was signed by Yitzhak Moda'i on behalf of the government, Kessar and Hurwitz. Prime (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Spanish dignitary to visit here

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The chief minister of the Andalusia region in Spain, is to pay an official visit to Israel this week which Israeli officials look forward to with enthusiasm.

Jose Rodriguez de la Barboia, a prominent leader of Premier Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist Party, will bring with him his ministers of agriculture and economics, with a view to entering into agricultural cooperation projects with Israel. In addition, the Andalusian leader

will be escorted by local journalists - a fact which has encouraged Israeli observers to see his visit as a further step towards the eventual establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel. In the past, such visits by Spanish dignitaries have been conducted on a rather lower profile.

Premier Gonzalez recently reiterated his government's intention-in-principle to establish formal ties with Israel. But the timing still remains undecided.

## S. African minister due on private visit

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha is expected in Israel tonight on a private visit during which he will confer with Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

A Foreign Ministry official explained yesterday that Botha will not call on Premier Shimon Peres since the visit is private. He will meet with Shamir, however, because of Shamir's position as foreign minister. The official said.

## Tikhonov, Shultz confer in Delhi

NEW DELHI. - Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met for talks at the Soviet Embassy here yesterday after attending funeral ceremonies for assassinated Indian leader Indira Gandhi.

The meeting came only three days before the U.S. presidential election.

Shultz told reporters at a briefing later that he had expressed to Tikhonov the U.S. desire for a "constructive relationship" with the Soviet Union.

Shultz said he considered it a "good meeting" and Tikhonov expressed "similar sentiments."

Shultz also raised U.S. objections to Soviet media suggestions that the U.S. was backing Sikh separatists and was involved in the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

He said Tikhonov told him he had looked into the complaint and was told "The Soviet Union had no such view."

Both men had meetings earlier with India's new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Shultz told reporters that Gandhi expressed concern over U.S. sales of weapons to rival Pakistan. The Secretary added that the U.S. wanted to be good friends to both countries. (Reuter, AP)

## Son Rajiv puts the torch to funeral pyre

# Hundreds of thousands weep as Indira Gandhi is cremated

NEW DELHI. - India's assassinated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was cremated in an emotion-charged ceremony yesterday watched by hundreds of thousands of weeping mourners and the leaders of many foreign nations.

Her successor and sole surviving son Rajiv solemnly touched a flame to the funeral pyre piled high with fragrant sandalwood and sprinkled with incense and purified butter.

Millions of television viewers throughout the world saw the ceremony, transmitted live by satellite.

The presidents, prime ministers and top officials of more than 60 nations stood in silent tribute to the woman who dominated the political life of the world's largest democracy for nearly two decades.

Indira Gandhi was killed on Wednesday by two men identified as members of her own security guard who are Sikhs, a turbulent religious minority. As the flames consumed her body, the orgy of revenge violence against Sikhs continued throughout northern India.

Marauding gangs of Hindu hoodlums killed more than 1,000 people in the past three days, half of them in



Assassinated Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi is borne on a flower-bedecked carriage yesterday as the funeral procession moves slowly on its way to the Jamuna River for the cremation ceremony.

the capital and its sprawling, poverty-stricken suburbs.

Police opened fire yesterday to quell riots in 10 places in New Delhi,

killing seven people, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The agency gave no details of the latest incidents.

It said Rajiv Gandhi visited stricken parts of the city in the early hours of the morning before the funeral, and returned to his tour after the

cremation. Told by the people there that the security forces were not strong enough, he immediately ordered defence authorities and police to beef up their numbers. PTI said.

Police estimated that more than a million mourners, many weeping and chanting "Indira Gandhi is immortal," watched the 11-kilometre funeral procession across the city. An estimated 400,000 pushed into the grounds where the actual cremation ceremony was held. The crowds were smaller than expected because the violence halted public transport and frightened away many.

Because of the extreme security risks, the foreign dignitaries did not take part in the procession but were driven directly to the cremation site.

A few Sikhs braved the danger of attacks from the crowd to pay respect to the dead leader along the procession route. But they were far from their usual numbers among the New Delhi population, where they are usually a distinctive feature with their turbans and beards.

Indian state television said Indira Gandhi's ashes will be collected to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## RAF, Soviet planes arrive for food airlift in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA (AP). - Transport

aircraft of Britain's Royal Air Force and the Soviet Union began arriving in Addis Ababa yesterday to start airlifting food to Ethiopian famine victims.

The RAF Hercules planes and two Soviet Antonov-225s, which arrived late in the afternoon, flew into Bole airport as part of an international effort to get food quickly to millions of starving people in this communist nation.

Western journalists at the airport saw the big Antonovs land but were not allowed to get near the planes for the welcoming ceremony or the unloading.

Ethiopian officials said the four-engine turbo-prop transports carried the first of 24 helicopters which the Soviet Union pledged last Tuesday to help with famine relief. The

Soviets also promised delivery of 12 transport aircraft and 300 vehicles to move food and supplies to the needy.

The main task of the RAF will be to carry food and supplies to famine victims in remote areas of this East African nation from a port on the Red Sea.

Bole airport was a whirl of activity as more planes carrying emergency relief flew in and their cargoes were offloaded onto trucks.

Among yesterday's arrivals was an RAF Tristar jumbo jet laden with 30 tons of plastic sheeting, cooking oil and high-protein biscuits provided by the British charity Oxfam.

Also yesterday two Boeing 707s chartered by the British Red Cross brought a total of about 50 tons of supplies, including tents, blankets, water containers and cooking stoves.



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

3.11.84

	MIN.	MAX.	WIND	WEATHER
AMSTERDAM	5	10	14	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	10	14	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	5	10	14	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	10	14	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	10	14	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	10	14	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	10	14	Cloudy
HONG KONG	21	26	29	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	12	18	23	Cloudy
LONDON	7	12	15	Cloudy
MADRID	10	15	18	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	15	18	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	15	18	Cloudy
OSLO	9	14	17	Cloudy
PARIS	8	13	16	Cloudy
RUO DE JANEIRO	18	23	26	Cloudy
SAPPAO	18	23	26	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	13	16	Cloudy
TOKYO	8	13	16	Cloudy
TORONTO	5	10	14	Cloudy
VIENNA	5	10	14	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	10	14	Cloudy

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy and local showers.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	85	12-21	21
Golan	72	12-21	21
Nahariya	77	11-19	19
Safed	71	11-19	19
Haifa Port	77	11-19	19
Tiberias	60	14-26	26
Nazareth	39	14-24	24
Afula	52	11-25	25
Shomron	39	11-24	24
Tel Aviv	50	14-26	26
B-G Airport	51	14-27	27
Jericho	39	12-29	29
Gaza	55	17-27	27
Beer Sheva	38	15-27	27
Eilat	29	15-38	38

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The head of the World Labour Zionist Movement, Yehiel Leket, on Thursday held a dinner for a 24-man delegation of the French Socialist-Judaism Association led by Senator Michel Dreyfus-Schmidt. Labour Knesset faction whip, Rafi Edri, and the former head of the Zionist Labour organization Yitzhak Korn, were among those present. The delegation, here on a four day visit, on Friday called at Prime Minister Peres's Tel Aviv office, where they met Health Minister Mordechai Gur.

## Prof. Eliahu Ashtor, 70

Jerusalem Post Staff  
Prof. Eliahu Ashtor, professor emeritus of Islamic civilization at Hebrew University of Jerusalem, died yesterday at age 70.  
He was born in Vienna in 1914. He received his Dr. Phil. in Vienna in 1936 and his Ph.D. in Jerusalem in 1944. He was the author of numerous books and a world authority on Islamic civilization in the Ottoman Empire.  
The funeral will leave at noon today from the Sanhedria funeral parlour for the Har Hamenuhot cemetery.

## Egypt air force to get new training plane

CAIRO (Reuters). - The first Egyptian-assembled Brazilian Tucano trainer plane will join the Egyptian Air Force early next year. Air Force chief Mohammed Abdel Hamid Helmi said yesterday.  
Helmi told the weekly magazine "October" that agreement with the Brazilian firm Embraer for Egypt to produce and assemble the turbo-prop two-seater basic trainer plane was concluded last year.  
He said the plane would take part in an air display on November 11 to mark Armed Forces Day.  
Egypt produces and assembles the French Alpha ground-support plane, Gazelle helicopter and Mirage 2000 fighter.

## Schools in Nazareth to join municipal strike

NAZARETH (Iftim). - Some 10,000 pupils will stay home here starting tomorrow when state schools join the two-week-old strike by the town's municipal employees over the government's failure to pay their salaries for several months.  
The decision to close the schools was made Friday at a meeting between the municipal workers and town administrative staff.  
Nazareth says the government owes it hundreds of millions of shekels and that it has a \$500 million deficit.

PROMENADE. - A 4.5 kilometre promenade will be built along the beach in Herzliya from the Accadia Hotel to the Daniel Hotel and Spa, with the cost to be split between the Tourism Ministry and the Herzliya Municipality.

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## HOME NEWS

## 11 Gazans wounded by grenades thrown at IDF

Two grenades tossed at Israelis in Gaza yesterday and Friday caused light to moderate injuries to 11 Gaza residents. The first grenade was tossed at an IDF foot patrol Friday morning, missed its mark, and injured six local people. The wounded were taken to a nearby hospital. The second was tossed at an Israeli vehicle yesterday morning, also missed, and hurt five residents of the town.

A demonstration was held at the Balata refugee camp outside Nablus yesterday to mark the anniversary of Balfour Day, and there was a partial commercial strike in Ramallah and al-Bira. There was also sporadic stone-throwing throughout the West Bank. The anniversary was actually Friday, but the protests were postponed a day because of the Moslem day of rest.

Hebron Rabbi Moshe Levinger continued his protest vigil in front of the Dehaishe refugee camp south of Bethlehem on Friday. Early Friday security forces blocked off a road in the Dehaishe camp leading to the Bethlehem-Hebron road. The road was blocked because it was used on Thursday by rock-throwers who injured a passenger in an Israeli car.  
A press liaison office in Bethlehem, owned by Sheikh Lajoudi Mana of Dehaishe, was set on fire late Thursday night. Mana is known as an active communist and it is believed his office was burned by political opponents from the Moslem Brotherhood in the village.  
A curfew imposed on the village of Dahiriya on Thursday after rocks were thrown at Israeli vehicles remained in effect last night.

## Freij's shop fire-bombed

Jerusalem Post Staff  
BETHLEHEM. - Two petrol bombs tossed at the shop owned by Mayor Elias Freij on Friday destroyed most of the shop and caused 20,000 dinars (about \$50,000) damage, Freij said last night. No one was injured.

The attack Friday was the second in two days against Freij's shop here. On Thursday night unidentified men threw two bombs at the mayor's shop and at another shop in the same area of Bethlehem, but there was no damage in this attack.

Freij said his son Raghb was alone in the shop when two men in their 20s tossed the bombs at about 5:45 p.m. Friday. Raghb Freij ran out of the shop and chased the attackers for some 20 metres, but was unable to

catch them, the mayor said. His son then returned to the shop and tried to extinguish the fire but most of the merchandise was destroyed in the blaze.

Freij called the attack "an act of cowardice" and an attempt to "assassinate the freedom of political thinking." Such attacks, he said, "will have detrimental effects on the unity of the Arab people in the West Bank and Gaza."

He added that rock-throwing on the highway to Bethlehem and bombing shops in the town would seriously hurt tourism, Bethlehem's main source of income.

The mayor said he informed all branches of the security forces immediately after the attack.

## 5 killed in road accidents

Five persons were killed and 62 critically injured in 55 serious road accidents over the last nine days.

Two adult pedestrians were among the fatalities. Yona Taram, 57, of Moshav Mish'an, near Ashkelon, was fatally injured on Thursday evening when she and her husband ran across a road at night to catch a bus and were hit by a car. Her husband was hurt.

Of those seriously injured 59 were pedestrians, and of those 33 were children.

On Friday morning a seven-year-old girl was seriously hurt by a car

when she ran across the main road in Halhul. A Hebron boy, Abdul Kadir Shabati, 14, was critically injured when the bicycle he was riding was hit by a car in Kiryat Arba.

A two-month daily road-safety campaign in which a total of 50,000 motor vehicles will be checked for roadworthiness began on Friday. Unroadworthy cars will be taken off the road.

Road Safety Authority director Moshe Amirav said that for ISS500 drivers can have their cars checked at any licensed garage and receive a mechanical-fitness sticker.

## INDIRA GANDHI

(Continued from Page One)  
day to be placed in 22 urns and sent to each of India's 22 states to be scattered into local rivers, the same procedure was followed for the ashes of India's independence hero, Mohandas E. Gandhi - no relation - who was assassinated in 1948.

Nearly 50,000 Indian Army troops were present to keep order during the funeral and help the police bring the carnage under control.

A curfew in many cities was temporarily lifted for the day in most of the New Delhi area to allow people to watch the funeral. One exception was the Kalyanpuri district south of the capital where on Friday, 94 Sikhs were killed, clubbed and burned to death by mobs. Three policemen were arrested for failing to come to the aid of the victims.

The police, mostly Hindus, were widely criticized for their feeble response to the killing, looting and rioting of the past four days.

Rajiv, 40, wearing the white tunic and cap made familiar by his grandfather, prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru, headed the pallbearers who carried the flower-decked body for the last 300 metres to the funeral pyre. Behind him came the top generals of India's armed forces.

Draped in the Indian flag, with her bruised face clearly visible, she had been carried the 11km. from her

childhood home on a flower-strewn gun carriage.  
Rajiv walked seven times around the three-tiered, three-metre high platform with a flaming torch, touching from time to time his mother's forehead. He then laid the torch at his mother's side and the fire began to catch. Members of the family laid sandalwood on the pyre and flames engulfed the body.

Prominent among the official mourners was Maneka, Gandhi's daughter-in-law, widow of the slain leader's younger son, Sanjay. Maneka became one of Gandhi's bitterest political opponents.

Prior to the cremation, priests of all of India's major religions, Hindus, Moslems, Buddhists, Christians and Sikhs, chanted prayers beside the platform.

The procession was a scene of tragic calm in a nation torn by carnage directed in blind revenge at the Sikh community to which the assassins belonged.

The night before the funeral, smoke from burning Sikh-owned homes and vehicles was seen over large areas of New Delhi as Rajiv made an emotional appeal on nationwide radio for calm.

He said the government would not tolerate further violence which, he said, "is only helping the subversive forces to achieve their ends."  
(AP, Reuters)



A body of Gush Emunim, garbed in tefillin and kippah, lies on the ground near the Hebron refugee camp near Bethlehem on Thursday.

## Levi must follow freeze

David Levi, head of the Alignment, said yesterday that he would follow the wage freeze.

In the two months since the Alignment entered the government, inflation has accelerated and the Alignment has had no easy solutions.

If the government and other economic bodies do not exploit the three-month freeze to put together an over-all economic plan, Levi said, "we are likely to face an explosion which will bring about a very difficult situation."

## Woman hospital balcony

Parents were sitting on a fourth-floor balcony, she got out of their hands, slipped between the bars of the railing and fell to the ground.

The infant was rushed to the intensive care unit but doctors failed to save her.

## Deal with imprisoning Arab

24, both of Moshav Susia on Mount Hebron, entered a school armed with rifles in Hebron in November 1983 and forced the principal, Khalil Mohammed Yunis, to get into their car. They drove him to Kiryat Arba and turned him over to IDF soldiers.

While in the school, the two allegedly fired their rifles at the floor.

## PACKAGE DEAL

currency reserves problems could be solved.

The final push towards the package deal on Thursday night and Friday saw significant concessions by all three sides. The final package reflected the broad thrust of the proposals presented to the government by the Histadrut after the government's own plea had been rejected by the labour federation.

The Histadrut's two central demands - that the economic burden be shared equally and that workers below the taxable wage level be exempted from yielding part of the C-o-L allowance - were both incorporated in the final agreement. On the other hand, the Histadrut made a significant concession when it accepted the principle of a C-o-L increment reduction for the second month of the freeze.

Histadrut central committee member Gideon Ben-Yisrael, a member of the labour federation's negotiating team, said yesterday that he believed that the agreement would be acceptable to the workers. "The workers are aware that sacrifices have to be made. It all depends on what results we see after three months," he said.

The manufacturers' concession was its agreement to a three-month price freeze, instead of the six weeks originally planned. In return for the C-o-L increments they will have to pay during the freeze, the government will compensate them with reduced interest rates and tax rebates.

## Fuss in Liberals over new talks with Herut

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The decision of the Liberal Party's Knesset faction last Friday to appoint a committee to negotiate a new Gahal agreement with Herut has aroused a storm in the party. Many in the party question the faction's authority to take such a step.

The faction appointed the four Liberal ministers together with former ministers Sara Doron and Pessah Grupper to renegotiate the Gahal agreement. However, the party's executive committee, which has begun discussing the Liberals' relations with Herut, has not yet decided on the issue. (The 1965 agreement fixed the ratio of Liberals to Herut candidates on the Likud slate for the Knesset.)

Members of the party's central committee intend to present the par-

ty presidium with a demand, signed by 90 committee members, to convene the committee immediately to discuss the Liberals' relations with Herut. The decisions made by the central committee will automatically cancel the faction's decisions.

Certain executive committee members are considering going to court to request it to forbid the committee appointed by the faction to negotiate with Herut, maintaining that this is in violation of party regulations.

Despite the sharp criticism of Herut's treatment of the Liberals during the municipal and Knesset elections, most speakers at the faction meeting, including Ministers Moshe Nissim and Avraham Shafir, supported staying within the Likud, while preserving the Liberal Party's autonomy.

## REAL WAGES

(Continued from Page One)

than October's wages. It is not clear what will happen to income-tax brackets. The Treasury said yesterday that it is required by law to adjust them quarterly, but it will be willing to adjust them in keeping with the C-o-L increment every time it is paid.

Interest rates and the pace of devaluation were not part of the agreement made public. However, a secret agreement among the sides to the accord established that interest rates will be lowered and set at a rate equal to the monthly rate of inflation

plus 1 per cent.

The rate of devaluation will be in keeping with the rate of inflation. The effect of the interest rate and devaluation changes under the package deal accord will be that foreign currency accounts (Patam) and other financial assets will not be affected by the erosion of wages and industrial earnings.

Tax rates will be frozen and no new taxes will be imposed. New taxes in the Knesset pipeline will be introduced only in February. The travel tax will be frozen at its current level.

## INTEREST RATES

(Continued from Page One)

tory discussions which led up to the package deal.

It is also apparent that the government has retained the right to devalue the shekel at the rate it sees fit. This is likely to be at the rate of the expected inflation in every month. Thus, for example, in November the current estimate speaks of 15-16 per cent inflation "for November proper," i.e., after taking away the "spillover" effect from October which will still show up in the November

price index to be published on December 15. This index may well be in excess of 20 per cent, but as noted this will not be a true reflection of November alone, and the rate of devaluation will not be directly comparable to it.

With respect to the rate of devaluation, observers suggest that one of the main barometers of public credence in the success or failure of the new package deal will be the behaviour of the black-market dollar.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear member

## SHIMSHON FRIED

The funeral will be held today, Sunday, November 4, 1984, at 3 p.m. at Kibbutz Degania Aleph.

The family and Kibbutz Degania Aleph.

Our dear

## SHLOMO PERRY

is no more

Mourning by wife Elana and family

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, November 4, 1984, at 3 p.m. at the Savyon cemetery.

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of

## BETTY SCHWARTZ

בתה בת ר' אריה ז"ל

Husband, Sol Schwartz (Jerusalem)  
Daughter, Chanita Lapien (Jerusalem)  
Sons, Eli Schwartz (Brooklyn, Jerusalem)  
Arie Schwartz (Brooklyn, Jerusalem) and grandchildren

Shiva at 22 Pinsky, Apt. 16, Jerusalem; Shahrat 6.30 a.m., Minha 4.35 p.m.

We mourn, together with the Hamburger and Manor Families the death of

## ERNST HAMBURGER

a dear friend and colleague

Manzi and Willi Aptowitz National Insurance Office Ltd.

A year has elapsed since the passing of our member

## DAVID UZAN

We will meet at the graveside for a memorial ceremony on Monday, November 5, 1984, (10 Heshvan 5745) at 3.30 p.m.

The Family and Beit Ramat David

## ADA SHAPIRO

(formerly of Cape Town, South Africa)  
Memorial Service and Unveiling of Cornerstone at "Naveinu", Mogged St., Pardess Hama, today, Sunday, November 4, 1984 at 3 p.m.

To Erv. Kaplan, We share your grief on the passing of your

## Mother

Your colleagues at the Educational Television Centre

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The prices of all products and services in the economy are frozen from today, November 4, 1984, by virtue of the Emergency Regulations (Stability of Product and Service Prices), 1984 - 5745.

According to these regulations, no product may be sold or service provided at a price higher than that of Friday, November 2, 1984, or at prices higher than the maximum price as determined by the order, or than the price fixed by legislation.

According to the Regulations, products not previously sold in the country, or products not sold during a period of three months or more prior to November 2, 1984, will be known as "New Products", and may be sold only after their prices have been approved by the Price Controller.

The Regulations also prohibit the listing of products and services in dollars or any other foreign currency. The products must be listed in shekels at the representative rate of Friday, November 2, 1984.

With the Regulations, all provision of services above price as indicated above, or in shekels, and item in clearly legible fashion, will be falling within the "category" based on the Criminal Code 1974.

As determined by the Regulations, all products and services fall within the "category" based on the Criminal Code 1974.

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## B-G U president quits, blames cuts in budget

Jerusalem Post Staff  
BEERSHEBA. — Shlomo Gazit, president of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, announced on Friday that he had decided to resign his post, the university reported.

Gazit said recent cutbacks in higher education in general, and at Ben-Gurion University in particular are unjustified and demonstrate lack of vision and imagination. The university, Gazit said, must contend with an impossible situation, to which he could not consent.

Meanwhile, the university announced Friday that it would probably open in a week, after an emergency meeting of the university senate on Thursday night approved a recovery plan proposed by Prof. Haim Harari, chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee of the Council for Higher Education.

Ben-Gurion University was the only university in the country which failed to open on schedule this year, though other institutions had threatened to delay their opening because of financial difficulties and government cutbacks.

Ben-Gurion University, the youngest university in the country, has been mired in serious financial difficulties for some time, and many officials of the university believe overexpansion is the principal cause of its large deficit.

Last week Harari told the B-G U board of governors that he could not possibly get any more financial help for the university from the Finance Ministry.

A reliable source in the Treasury said last night that the university has been repeatedly warned over a period of several years to cut its expenditures. Sources at the uni-



Shlomo Gazit (Israel Sun)

versity said that Gazit's resignation is a direct result of internal pressures in the university, caused by the university's dire financial straits.

At a meeting Friday afternoon, the Public Emergency Committee for Ben-Gurion University expressed support for Gazit's fight against budget cuts but urged him to withdraw his resignation. The meeting was attended by former education minister Aharon Yadin, former social affairs minister Aharon Uzan, Knesset member Jacques Amir and Beersheba mayor Eliahu Navi.

The committee's statement said it was concerned that the university might collapse, and called on Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Education Minister Yitzhak Navon to help the university balance its budget and "continue to develop according to David Ben-Gurion's vision of the Negev."

## Howe's visit unlikely to change British policy

By HAIM CORNEY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
LONDON. — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, regards his visit to Israel last week as a success. But although he has returned with a better understanding of Israeli views, it would appear unlikely that there will be any early change in British policy.

According to a senior Foreign Office official who accompanied him, Howe has "a better understanding of

Israel's pre-occupation with its security needs," and his flight to the Golan area seems to have impressed the foreign secretary.

Even though there is unlikely to be any early change in Britain's refusal to sell arms or North Sea oil to Israel or in its attitude on the Arab boycott, Whitehall also believes that Israel understands Britain's position better "and they know that ours is a well-intentioned approach," the official said.

## Second receiver appointed to oversee future of Ata textiles

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
HAIFA. — The Haifa district court here on Friday appointed Lipper Meir as a second receiver and manager of the Ata textile concern and its retail subsidiary Teta.

A request to this effect was made by Bank Leumi, Ata's main creditor, with the approval of advocate Yoel Salomon, who was appointed receiver and manager of the textile firm by the court on Thursday.

Meir indicated to *The Jerusalem*

Post as he left the court that it would be his intention to try to run the company for up to two months, during which time they hope a buyer will be found.

The *Jerusalem Post* learned that the receivers will probably attempt to implement the recommendations of the Industry and Trade Ministry's inquiry team which call for streamlining Ata's operations and the dismissal of up to 800 employees.

The government has agreed to advance \$1 million to the firm, and a

## Alleged dollar forgers remanded pending trial

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Five men who allegedly conspired to counterfeit a huge amount of U.S. dollars were remanded on Friday until the end of proceedings against them. A sixth member of the alleged conspiracy was released on IS1 million bail.

District Court Judge Itamar Pilpel, explaining his decision to extend the defendants' remand, said the crime was particularly serious because of "the damage that could have been caused to the country's economy and its standing, had the defendants succeeded in their plot."

Police broke up the alleged conspiracy in September, when they raided a Jaffa printing company and seized \$4 million in completed \$100 bills and another \$8m. in bills that had been printed on one side. No counterfeit bills had been put into circulation.

The defendants remanded Friday were Hezekiyahu Hen, Ya'akov Levy, Daniel Hen, Simon Hundia-shvili, and Benny Hen, Avraham Kakiashvili was released on bail.

The judge said that transcripts of wiretapped phone conversations made clear that Hezekiyahu Hen was the organizer of the plot, which began last year.

Ya'akov Levy, the judge said, appeared in a video recording the police had made in the print shop before the raid. The owner of the printshop, who appeared along with Levy in film, had confessed to the crime, the judge stated.

Evidence against the other defendants included a printing press, printing blocks and negatives of photographs of dollars which police found in the house of Daniel Hen; counterfeit dollars found in Hundia-shvili's house, and photographic plates found in the house of Benny Hen.

Kakiashvili had agreed to do some of the photographic work, but his part in the conspiracy was minor, the judge stated. He therefore ordered this defendant released on bail.

## Hotline for troubled youth

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Parents Association is looking for volunteers to staff a telephone "hotline" for children who have problems they are reluctant to discuss with their parents or teachers.

The idea arose following recent sex crimes against children, but the calls to the "hotline" can be about any subject the children want to discuss.

Volunteers need not be professionals in the social sciences, psychology or education, but non

professional volunteers must themselves be parents.

Gershon German, chairman of the parents association, said volunteers will handle calls at the association office at 37 Shenkin Street during office hours, and arrangements will be made for volunteers to take calls at home on a rotating basis for the rest of the day. The association is also hoping that someone will donate to its office a telephone answering machine.

Anyone interested in volunteering should call the Tel Aviv Parents association at (03) 283240.

## 'Greedy' fish seller gets 3 months' jail

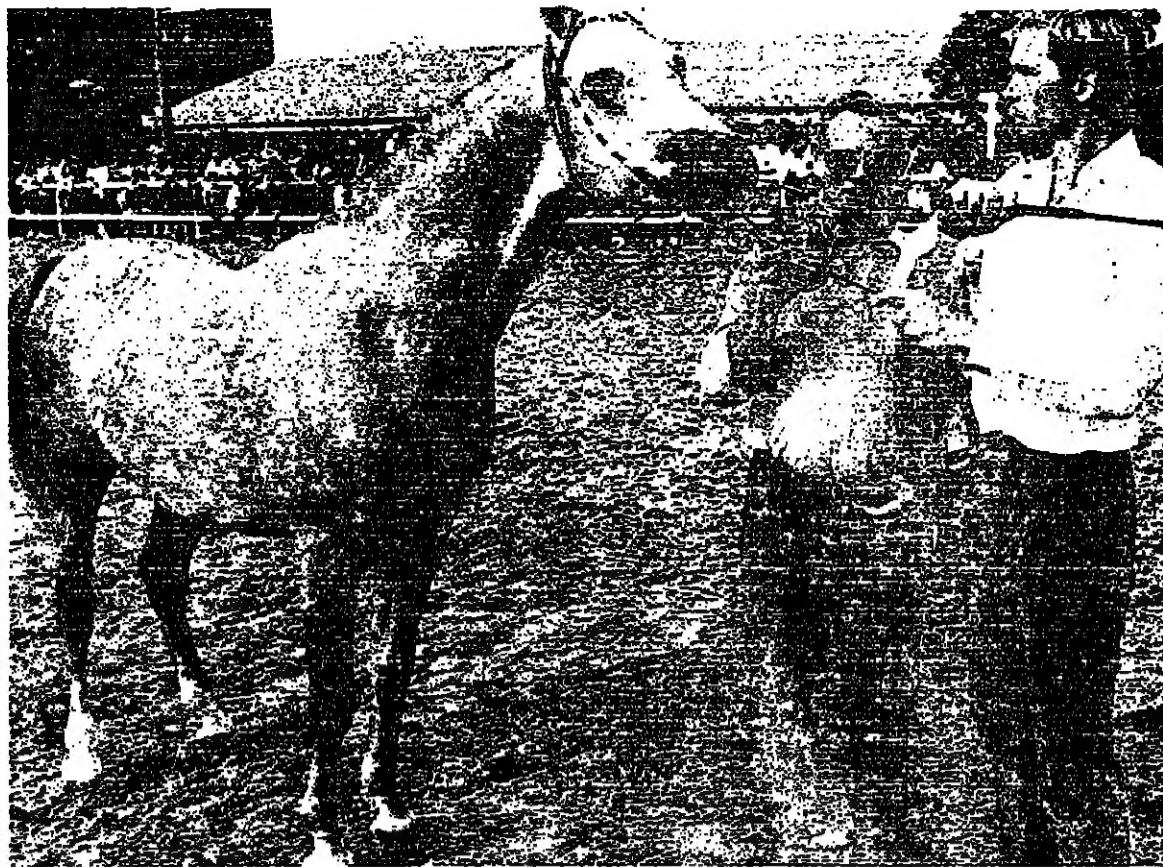
HAIFA (Itim). — An illiterate fishmonger who evaded paying taxes and filed for tax-refunds on value added tax he never paid was sentenced in magistrate's court here on Friday to three months in prison and six months suspended, and fined IS2 million.

Mohammed Abd Ouda, 44, of Ibtin village, began selling fish on Sykin Street in Haifa in 1978. But for four years he did not register his business with the tax authorities or

declare his income, which totalled about IS4.1m. before VAT.

After he obtained a licence in July 1982 he failed to keep books and pay some IS616,000 in VAT. In the words of Judge Eitan Magen, Ouda also "had the nerve to submit 15 applications in 1982 for IS340,000 in tax refunds, he knew he did not deserve."

"The accused's business was very successful, but apparently it is hard to satisfy greed," the judge said.



Best-in-show Triple Crown is held for the photographer by owner Gideon Raskin at yesterday's Israel Arabian Horse Society show. Looking on is Elhanan Shechter of the Hadar stables near Rishon LeZion, where the show was held. (Dan Landau)

## 7,000 turn out for first Arabian horse show

By YITZHAK OKED  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
RISHON LEZION. — An 18-year-old mare named Marama from Kibbutz Givat Haim (Ihud) took top prize in her class and won the hearts of the 7,000 spectators at the first annual show of the Israel Arabian Horse Society at the Hadar stables near here yesterday.

Marama's male counterpart was the four-year-old, English-bred Triple Crown, owned by Gideon Raskin of Rosh Pina. Triple Crown took top honours in his class and in fact picked up more prizes than any other

entry. Israeli-bred Golan Montaga from Kibbutz Sha'ar Hagolan took the ribbon in the under 12-month-old filly class.

International show judge Joe Stahel of Arizona presided over the competition. Guests included Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, who is chairman of the local society, and Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin.

More than 300 Arabian horses are entered in Israel, each valued at between \$20,000 and \$50,000. Numerous would-be spectators were turned away from

the farm area for lack of available parking facilities. Show organizers apologized for this, but were nonetheless delighted with the unexpected turn-out at the Hadar stables. They said that the public's interest in the horse show proved that an annual event of this sort was long overdue.

Most Arabian horses are imported into this country, but some breeding programmes are under way, and it is expected that Israel will become an exporter of Arabians in the near future, show sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

## Sharir hits prices paid by tourists

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Prices in hotels and restaurants and for other tourist services in Israel are unreasonably high and must be lowered if more tourists are to be brought to Israel, Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir told the annual convention of tourism agents at the Tel Aviv Plaza Hotel last week.

"Tourism services in Israel are 160 per cent more expensive than in Greece, 150 per cent more expensive than in Morocco, 132 per cent more expensive than in the Canary Islands and 112 per cent more expensive than in Italy," Sharir said.

While hotels charge \$10 for breakfast, Sharir said, they pay only \$1.75 for the ingredients and would still make profits if they lowered the price.

Sharir said he was shocked to hear that an Israeli restaurant charged four tourists \$400 (\$100 per person) for their meal. "How did we ever get to this situation?" he asked.

Finally, while Sharir said that 1984 was setting a record in incoming tourism and predicted that 1985 would be even better, with perhaps two million tourists; travel agents at the convention told *The Jerusalem Post* that the picture was not nearly as rosy as Sharir painted it. The agents said the increase in tourism during 1984 was insignificant, by no means marking the upward surge indicated by Sharir.

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## Gov't must soon consider nuclear power, says Shahal

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
HAIFA. — Energy Minister Moshe Shahal hinted on Friday that Israel's prospects of being able to purchase an atomic core for a nuclear power station are much brighter than previously.

Shahal, speaking at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, declined to go into details. He said, however, that the subject of nuclear power in Israel will soon have to be discussed by the government.

Israel's previous efforts to buy an atomic reactor have been hampered by the government's refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which requires the inspection of all

nuclear facilities.

The minister is also trying to promote the establishment in Israel of a "waste into energy" plant, which produces electricity and steam for industry by burning urban waste.

The *Jerusalem Post* learned that an American company is prepared to invest the \$30 million to \$40m, needed to build such a plant.

Shahal wants Haifa, his home city, to be the first in Israel to have such a facility and he hopes to convince Mayor Arye Gurel of its benefits.

Haifa would be the ideal place for such a plant because of the type of industrial and urban waste generated there and the needs of local industries, he said.

## Shahal: 'Use U.S. aid to repay debts'

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
HAIFA. — Energy Minister Moshe Shahal on Friday unveiled three proposals for curing Israel's economic ills and for boosting foreign-currency reserves.

He suggested that the \$2.7 billion that Israel receives in financial aid from America should be used to repay the country's debts to the U.S., which now run at about \$3b.

Shahal, who was speaking at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, said that such a move would save Israel \$500 million annually.

Shahal's second suggestion was for the government to declare an amnesty for Israelis holding foreign

currency. During this period the public would be invited to invest their foreign cash in Patah accounts, which are normally available only for tourists and new immigrants.

This would boost the country's foreign-currency reserves by an estimated \$2.5b, and banks would have more funds available for investments, he said.

He also recommended the establishment of a committee headed by a Supreme Court judge to reform the tax system. He suggested a tax threshold of around \$800, under which people would not have to pay tax — thereby easing the burden on workers, — while introducing a "turnover tax" for companies.

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## Ata—the company that once clothed an entire country

THE DOWNFALL of Israel's venerable Ata textile concern may well be directly linked to the decline in the quality of the firm's once widely-respected products.

Under the pedantic and patrician management of the late Hans Moeller who founded Ata 50 years ago, the company's products were not the most trendy. But they were of absolutely reliable quality.

Moeller made sure that the proud name he gave to his creation, an acronym for "Materials Made in our Own Country", put neither the firm, or the country, to shame.

Ata's — or, rather, Moeller's — textiles were made to last. They were an example of the "old" type of product that gave value for money.

I personally have never been a regular Ata customer and so cannot speak from experience, but a very well-to-do acquaintance who can afford to buy the best for decades "bought only Ata." He says he never felt unsuitably dressed although his job takes him into the highest circles both here and abroad.

"I bought Ata because it was so absolutely reliable. I didn't have to bother even to go to the shop. I would just send an errand boy out to get me a shirt or a pair of trousers in my size, and I knew I didn't have to worry," he told me.

No more. My acquaintance no longer wears Ata clothes, and it is not because he has taken a sudden fancy to the super-smart imports that have flooded our shops.

Simply, according to him, "Ata can no longer be relied upon." He indicates the shirt he is wearing. There are, it appears, too few stitches

## NEWS ANALYSIS/Ya'acov Friedler

where there ought to be more; the seams are crooked and "the buttons pop off like heat-seeking missiles."

Being something of a pedant, my acquaintance went to some trouble to find out whether the shabby goods he no longer wants to buy are the result of worker negligence or management policy.

To his regret, he found the latter to be true. It was something to do with "modern techniques that are more efficient," he was told. The result of this "efficiency": the loss of a loyal customer.

Had he been Ata's only loss, the firm that provides, or rather used to provide, a livelihood for 3,000 Israeli families would have got over it, one may assume. It would have taken it, as it were, into its "modern, efficient" stride.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. Those of us who can cast our minds back to before the recent demonstration by Ata workers may recall that last year, another loyal and very much more important Ata customer, Marks and Spencer, warned the company that it would suspend its purchases if product quality were not raised to its former level.

Nothing is regarded as a better stamp of approval for Ata — or any other company — than orders from M & S, and very few things could have been more damning and indicative of Ata's decline than the British company's warning.

Receiving an order from M & S means more than the nominal value of the deal; it is a recognized mark of confidence. "If it's good enough for

M & S, it's good enough for us," is an oft-heard remark among foreign buyers, and music to the ears of any manufacturer. By the same token, if M & S withdraws its custom from a manufacturer, other buyers will be quick to take note and draw their conclusions.

Another negative point in the Ata picture is that the firm has not replaced its equipment by anything more modern in years. The wonder, indeed, seems to be not that the company is collapsing, but that it held out for so long.

UNFORTUNATELY, decline in quality is evident not only at Ata. Every one of us has a story about some product which appeared excellent at first but did not come up to expectation. There is often also a lack of uniformity in quality. Even something as simple as matches may be fine in one box, and almost impossible to strike in the next.

One may assume that "competitive" imports, often seemingly a dirty word for our manufacturers, must have prevented some of the grosser excesses of disregard for quality. Now that imports are on the way out, one shudders to think what will happen to standards of quality, once the local producers reign unchallenged.

But it need not happen. Our manufacturers have proved that they can be among the best in the world, if not leaders. We need only look at the phenomenal success of our exports, especially the more sophisticated products that compete successfully with the most ingenious Japanese goods. And in the diamond trade, a "blue-white" stone is considered the finest gem of all.

What we need is either discipline imposed by the Manufacturers' Association or government quality control.

There is no reason why a country that manufactures jet planes, armour-piercing shells, missiles and tanks which have earned the respect of the world's best armies, should not be capable of making a shirt one can buy "blind."

The manufacturers or the government or, better still, the two together, should establish a "blue-white" mark of quality to be awarded only to products of the highest reliability. And that mark should be ruthlessly withdrawn from any goods that decline from the standards set.

Properly administered, a blue-white mark of quality will establish itself both here and abroad, with buyers saying, "If it's good enough for the blue-white mark, it's good enough for me."

# Economy-pack patit



You can now buy 40 low-calorie PATIT crackers in a new special economy-pack that ensures maximum sealed-in freshness. PATIT crackers from Telma — light, crispy and tasty as ever, now doubly enjoyable in a new twin economy pack — you save over 20%. PATIT is great with everything: salami or egg, cheese or jam, salty or sweet. Ideal between-meal snack and just the thing to serve your



All tickets for the festive opening, from 3 p.m. on Nov. 6, have been sold. All other days, the Hebrew version at 10 a.m., 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 p.m. The English version at 9 a.m., 12 noon, 2-5, 6-8









Pierre Cardin's off-the-shoulder look, shown at the ready-to-wear show in Paris.

## The politics of ready-to-wear

Diana Lerner reports on the recent pret-a-porter show in Paris.

THE RECENT pret-a-porter in Paris served not only as a showcase for the ready-to-wear trade but as a reflection of some of the political and economic realities of the day.

The war in Lebanon and the Iraqi-Iran confrontation, no less than the devaluation of the French franc, were responsible for setbacks in the sale of textiles and apparel in the world, the organizers pointed out. French fashion manufacturers as well as hundreds of other participants in the trade mart seemed bent on winning back customers lost because of events in the Middle East.

Throughout the huge halls of the Port de Versailles where the International fair was held, Arabic music resounded, and the Arabic language mingled equally with the babble of French, English, German, Yiddish and other tongues.

Even our own Gottex and Gideon Oberson, the two Israeli swimwear firms attending the fair, acquired some Arab clients. Gottex happily reported new customers from Leba-

non, Egypt and even Syria. Oberson gained a number from Lebanon.

A number of times, Judith Gottfried told us, officials came to the large Gottex booth to complain about the music there. But when they saw the models they stayed to the end of the show, she chuckled. Gottex had brought six Israeli models to Paris and staged four fashion shows in their booth daily, attracting crowds.

"Today international fairs concentrate on the output of the country in which they are held," Gideon Oberson observed, "so it is not enough to go to just one, we must be represented at all." Like many of the others at the Paris show, he had just come from Düsseldorf and was proceeding to Milano, and from there back to the haute couture shows in the French capital.

"It's getting harder and harder to do business on the spot," Oberson said, "but we always find it worth our while to go everywhere to see what is going on."

If you think you have a clear picture of the styles of next summer, you are mistaken. The spring-summer 1985 fashion previewed at the pret-a-porter showed a melange of styles and fabrics, ranging in extremes from the wide flowing oversize to body-fitting silhouettes. The mix of materials and shapes, blending the looks of the 60s and 70s with those of the 20s and 30s, appeared in different interpretations.

The fresh, near school-girl look is back and there is a strong influence of men's wear street fashions as well as the layered architectural design of Japan's Issey Miyake, who is now making headlines in boutiques around the world.

Hollywood of the Fifties can be seen in swim and beachwear. There are lots of drapes, gathers and flounces and a return of the girly and strapless brassiere to offset inches and inches of bare skin.

Sportswear is more feminine, urbane and sophisticated, while remaining comfortable and easy going. Hemlines are mini, midi and maxi.

## Big bows, sequins & floppy tops

Greer Fay Cashman describes a potpourri of seasonal fashions.

PERACH Reuven celebrated her thirtieth birthday by going 40. If that sounds confusing, it isn't meant to be. Reuven's birthday present to herself was the opening of her fashion design showroom Studio Florence in Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Centre with a vampish premiere collection which was very much a Forties expose, laying bare a lot of front and back expanse.

The waist was practically nonexistent and focus was on the hip, accentuated by big bows and bands. Evening gowns were the most titillating items.

The permanent display includes day wear, both sporty and formal. Clients can have any model made to measure at prices starting from \$300. The advantage is that before they part with their money they have a very clear idea of how the finished product will look and how they will look in it.

One wonders, in these troubled times, who in Israel can afford the luxury of evening wear, but designers and manufacturers are apparently confident that no matter what happens to the national economy, there's still going to be a market for luxury items.

Judith Gottfried of Gottex pads the shoulders of her slinky, draped, black crepe georgette dresses which are all ashimmer with sequins, and then moves away from the key asset to every woman's wardrobe with a tongue-in-cheek black sequined lace skirt, cut straight and slim, and topped by a bright mohair knitted blouson.

Gottfried is at her best, however, in classic suiting, pairing ample tailored jackets with narrow tube skirts in plaid and tweed. Other styling features are long, casual coats in fine wool.

Conscious that not everyone can afford to live in high style, she has done some clever things with simulated furs and leathers. The furs give extra body to low-slung wool flying jackets in winter white.

Sportswear is the most extensive group in the collection, in happy brights and neutrals, with pullovers and sweat shirts characterized by large, floppy polo collars.

An extraordinary volume of fabric goes into Gideon Oberson's wide-skirted, Thirties-revisited opulent evening styling, with the same idea repeated in different colours and textures.

A close look at Oberson's current collection points to a shrinkage in inspiration, and the designer falls short in developing any one group.

To be fair, Oberson is moving in a slightly different direction and may be trying to find his bearings. He seems to be turning from the classic to the cheeky and youthful, and the most successful pieces in his collection are those exuding a mischievous, street-wise impudence.

But the message was not clear to everyone. A veteran Oberson client shook her head sadly and complained, "I wish I could understand what he's trying to say."



Bareness and bow-ties are the focus for Perach Reuven (above), and sequins shimmer on Gottex's black dress (below).



IN CONTRAST to conventional wisdom that poverty is a yoke handed down from generation to generation, a recently completed but as yet unpublished study conducted at the Hebrew University indicates that Israel's so-called "disadvantaged" children do not grow up to be disadvantaged adults.

"In the press abroad and recently in Israel, we read about second- and third-generation welfare recipients," says Dr. Lea Shamgar-Handelman, author of the study. "Our data indicates that there is no obvious transfer of poverty from one generation to the next."

In 1974 Shamgar-Handelman and her associate Ruth Belkin, both of the university's National Council of Jewish Women Research Institute for Innovation in Education, completed pioneering field research in three deprived Jerusalem neighbourhoods, to determine which factors relating to the family influence achievement in school.

(Participants in this week's annual conference of the National Council of Jewish Women - the NCJW - of America, are participating today in activities sponsored by the organization's Research Institute for Innovation in Education. They will be visiting the Institute's different projects, taking part in discussion groups and hearing new research developments.)

Using a measure called a "family score," the two sociologists drew correlations between patterns of behaviour and success in school. Ten years after their initial field work was completed, the researchers went back to the same families to find out

how they had fared.

"Our first challenge was simply to find them," recalls Shamgar-Handelman. "Fifty-three per cent of the families had moved. Some had changed their names, remarried, moved to settlements beyond the Green Line with no phones."

The original survey had grown out of a seminar Shamgar-Handelman attended in which local educators and sociologists met to discuss the problems of the disadvantaged.

"In the '60s and early '70s there was a great deal of interest in the disadvantaged," she explains. "But after a lot of time had been spent talking about them, I realized we did not even know who the disadvantaged were. I was determined to find out."

"There was no money, but that turned out to be an advantage in the end. As part of their classwork, my pupils at that time became participant observers in the project."

The students chose a target population that had already been defined as disadvantaged by the Ministries of Welfare and of Education, and by health authorities.

"The students," Shamgar-Handelman says, "knocked on doors and told the families they had been chosen to take part in a study at the university. They sat in these homes many hours a day, for months. Some of the students were new immigrants and were adopted by the families."

Some general conclusions of the original survey (published in September 1979), were that the more organized a family was in the allocation and manipulation of its

reserves, the better the children did in school.

In particular, a mother who made clear allocations of time for housework, childcare, and free time for herself, was more effective. The direct input of the family and its members in activities oriented towards the children's schooling - such as helping with homework, and making contact with teachers - proved to have little influence on the children's achievements in school.

On the other hand, if sons attended synagogue with their father or if a mother made time to watch television with her children in the evening, this proved to have substantial (positive) influence on school achievement.

The first study provided the first objective view of what takes place inside the homes of the disadvantaged. It also raised questions about the standard definitions of disadvantaged people and commonly accepted clichés about them.

"In those days, ethnic origin, where you lived and the number of children in the family were all data being used in defining if you were disadvantaged. Why should being from Morocco or Iraq or Persia make you disadvantaged? Or the fact that you have six children or live on a certain street?" Shamgar-Handelman points out.

Ten years later her team visited the families again to see if they would still be considered disadvan-

## Outgrowing poverty

Barbara Sofer

tagged, and to find out what had become of their children.

The most startling change the researchers found, according to Shamgar-Handelman, was in the enormous improvement in the families' housing conditions.

"There was a major improvement in the housing of large numbers of families. In some of them, the older children had moved out, creating more space. Many families added on and improved their apartments."

Employment had significantly improved as well. Some of the men had taken on better, more secure and prestigious jobs, (usually as a result of taking advantage of new opportunities or gaining seniority, not as the result of added education).

Ten years ago, only 30 per cent of the women in the disadvantaged homes worked, and most of those held low-paying and low status positions. Today, over 50 per cent of these women are working and most of those think that paid employment is a positive addition to their lives. Some of the women are in higher, even administrative positions. In contrast to the men, the women have achieved these higher positions by going to some type of school. Also according to the later study, much

less antagonism to women working now exists.

The 864 children in the study were in either elementary or high school 10 years ago. Today almost 200 of them are married. A far higher percentage of them have married within their ethnic group, (Ashkenazi or Sephardi) than is evident among the general population. Only eight per cent married out of ethnic lines and of those, three times as many sons as daughters.

Interviewers of the "second generation" ran into unexpected difficulties. The parents in many cases could not give accurate details about the addresses of their married children. In some cases, the parents did not even know the new married names of their daughters.

For most of these young people, the army did not serve as a major vehicle for social mobility. Some 80 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women served in the army. Some of those did not complete army service. Very few became officers.

"As you might imagine," Shamgar-Handelman explains, "these children have much higher basic education than their parents. Some have become what we call 'marginal youth' or have been involved in crime."

"A surprising 10 per cent are in a yeshiva framework without articulated goals of becoming either rabbis or teachers. But on the whole, the children have a broad range of

achievements. They earn more money and have better jobs than their parents. There is no way they could be called poverty-stricken."

"In the original survey, we asked the participants to predict what they would be doing in 10 years' time. A girl in one of our families said that she would be a professor at the university, and the observer wrote that down. She's not there yet, but she is completing her master's degree in biology."

How did these families manage to overcome their disadvantaged circumstances?

"The definition of disadvantaged was totally technical," she says. "The combination of origin, years of education, occupational status, housing combination, etc. was used. I don't accept that the combination of these variables creates unsuitable conditions to bring up children. As a matter of fact, we have enough historical evidence for success of people who came from similar backgrounds. Such a definition is not very good in everyday policy-making."

If the new study is correct, then the disadvantaged outgrow poverty anyway. Is there then a need for expensive social welfare and educational programmes?

"I didn't say that," says Shamgar-Handelman. "Some social programmes have failed; others have succeeded. We have no way of knowing what effect social policy has had on this population. But all programmes must be checked to make sure they are actually doing some good, or else you cannot justify wasting precious time and raising unwarranted expectations."

"I am not saying all the problems of poor people have been solved. Our survey revealed that some of the families in the original survey slipped down to the bottom of society. When you have limited resources you have no 'padding' to absorb family tragedies - financial, health or personal. Also, the method of 'getting out' seems haphazard. Don't forget there are also middle-class people taking positions in the disadvantaged held. The point the data make is that children do not inherit their parents' poverty position."

Shamgar-Handelman adds that a colleague from Tel Aviv believes that her model may be relevant only to Jerusalem, that maybe the mobility was so dramatic there because the city had expanded so rapidly and provided so many opportunities in the last 10 years.

"There are still many questions - such as how universal the model is. It is also important to do research on families which are not disadvantaged to compare and contrast the results. Shamgar-Handelman concludes, "Only research and not speculation will yield the answers."

### Street theatre

A free street theatre performance on the subject of battered women will be given in front of Jerusalem's Hamashbir Lazareh next Wednesday at 4 p.m. The performance is sponsored by the Women For Women organization in conjunction with the country's battered women's shelters.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

1984/11/04



## Discounts grow as advertising is down Daily newspapers feel the squeeze

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The daily newspapers are moving steadily deeper into a financial squeeze. The income side of the ledger is dismal. Not only did actual advertising "inches" fall by 20 to 32 per cent in August and September (compared to a year ago), but revenues "per inch," which give the illusion of rising, are really falling in most cases. This is because many newspapers are quietly giving "special discounts." The size of these discounts is a closely guarded secret. The publishers simply do not want their customers to know and ask for similar favours.

Although none of the major newspapers admits a drop in circulation (two of the smaller ones do), actual circulation figures are not available. Israel has no audit bureau of circulations, which abroad is an independent body. Such a bureau normally publishes these figures as a service to advertisers, to let them know "how much readership they are buying" for each advertisement.

The present gloom situation is admitted, in varying degrees, by members or spokesmen of the Daily Newspaper Publishers Association, the National Federation of Israeli Journalists, the Advertisers Association of Israel (which represents the major advertisers in their constant fight to reduce rates), and the Israel Advertising Association (which represents the advertising agencies that hustle for, and design, the "creative ads").

Bronislaw Thau, managing director of the Advertising Association of Israel, claims that the crisis actually started in October 1983, with the collapse of the bank shares. Advertising began to dip then. "But there were hopes that the Knesset election campaign would rectify the situation."

As a matter of fact, the overall situation did improve, but most of the improvement went to TV. The daily newspapers did manage to sell some more space, but only enough to give them a breathing space. The pre-October 1983 feeling of buoyancy never returned.

And even those additional ads picked up during the election campaign disappeared immediately after the elections on July 23.

"In both August and September inches dropped by between 20 and 32 per cent in the daily press." If it is any consolation, other sectors suffered much worse; at Kol Israel, the drop was 40 per cent in August and 45 per cent in September. In the cinema, advertising was down by one third in both months; and billboards reported a 45 per cent drop.

The cutbacks came from the banks, down 42 per cent, from car importers, and from TV, video, and

tape recorder shops, both down by 53 per cent. Classified ads fell by 37 per cent. "Even death notices dropped by seven per cent although people were dying at the normal rate." Thau admits grimly. There was some compensation, however, since cigarette ads rose slightly. So did refrigerator ads, but the main jump was in textiles and clothing, up by 20 per cent, but this was mainly a one-time thing due to the seasonal sales.

Several papers are trying to save money by reducing the length of the periods in which they grant credit. And four of the largest papers, *Yedioth Aharanot*, *Ma'ariv*, *Ha'aretz*, and *The Jerusalem Post*, have "dollarized" their rates. "They are simply trying to keep up with the rapidly sinking shekel."

Those in the advertising agencies admit hesitantly that there have been "some cutbacks" in personnel. "Since we simply don't need all that manpower to handle the dwindling number and size of ads." One senior advertising agent said "he had heard" (agents don't care to reveal what is happening in their own agencies, but they are more explicit in revealing what they "heard" about their competitors) that there had been cuts of 20 and even 30 per cent. But this does not give a true picture, since there are about 100 agencies, some of which employ only two or three persons. If one person is discharged in an agency of three, then the dismissal rate is 33 per cent. There are about 1,400 persons employed directly by these 100 firms.

As for journalists, Yona Shimshi, secretary-general of the National Federation of Israeli Journalists (which has 1,400 members, including those employed by TV, radio, Gali Zahal) says "there have been plenty of rumours about dismissals by the large daily newspapers. But as far as we know, no one has actually been sacked."

The federation's labour agree-

ment with the Daily Newspaper Publishers Association ends only on March 31, 1986. Unless matters continue to get worse, he doesn't expect any dismissals.

But, and this is a big reservation, he does expect the situation to "actually fall apart" if a second TV channel, which will be financed by advertising, is set up. It will rob the newspapers of a good portion of their income, he says, adding that "the present channel is already beginning to make inroads on the income of the newspapers." (The Broadcasting Authority, strapped for money, is also pressing the government to permit commercial ads on its existing channel, and not only "public service announcements" and sponsorships.)

However, the large daily papers are one thing; for the situation is entirely different among the smaller dailies.

*Hadashot HaSapir* is going over from a daily to a twice-weekly format. Shabtai Himmelfarb, who is chairman of the Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and director-general of the chain of foreign language newspapers, published by the Labour Party, says that one of these papers, which appears in Russian, is going over from a daily to a weekly. As for the other papers (appearing in Polish, Hungarian, Yiddish, German, and Rumanian) no "dismissals are planned," but then Himmelfarb retreats, and admits that "45 out of our 200 employees are of pension age, if not past actual pension age, and we are letting them go."

Himmelfarb also runs another two daily papers, *Yom Yom* and *Shar*, both dealing only with financial affairs. In these papers, as in the foreign-language group, there will be cut-backs in the hours worked, in overtime. "We are even beginning to print earlier, so we can save overtime in the presses, electricity and so on."

### Bank of Israel exchange rates

November 3, 1984	IS		IS
U.S. dollar	526.97	Japanese yen (100)	218.21
British sterling	659.50	Irish pound	547.92
German mark	179.95	Spanish peseta (100)	319.09
French franc	58.481	Jordanian dinar	1301.6
Dutch guilder	159.33	Lebanese lira	70.970
Swiss franc	217.22	Egyptian pound	422.89
Swedish krona	62.216		
Norwegian krone	61.429		
Danish krone	49.481		
Finnish mark	85.043		
Canadian dollar	402.19		
Australian dollar	452.40		
South African rand	285.09		
Belgian franc (10)	88.843		
Austrian schilling (10)	255.13		
Italian lire (1000)	287.65		

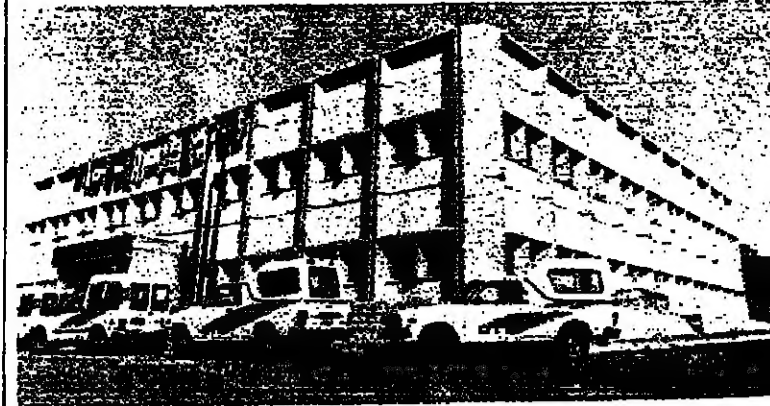
LONDON BANK RATES			
November 2, 1984			
	prev.	close	
Bank base rate	10½	10½	
Call-money	10¼	10¼	
91 day treasury	9½½	9½½	
3-months Interbank	10½	10½	

Lloyds Bank International, London

### LONDON BANK RATES

November 2, 1984	prev.	close
Bank base rate	10 1/2%	10 1/2%
Call money	10%	10%
91 day treasury	9 3/4%	9 3/4%
3-months interbank	10 1/4%	10 1/4%

Lloyds Bank International, London



Service tenders parked in front of the new RDT building in Atidim, on the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

## Importer of electronics adds manufacturing to his line

By MACABEE DEAN  
TEL AVIV. — The prosperity of the State of Israel will "stand or fall" on its engineers, especially those active in the field of electronics. This was stated here recently by Israel Adir, general manager of RDT and its affiliate, Radat Systems Industry. He was speaking during a tour of the company's new 3,200 square metre plant in Atidim, the high-technology industrial park on the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

Adir added that "my field of endeavour, the import servicing and repair of foreign electronic equipment, and our new venture in building custom-made electronic equipment for Israeli industrialists in automatic testing, robotics and control systems will never go into a recession. For we are the backbone of the modern Israel. If we go into a recession, then the state will face hard times."

The new building cost \$2 million to construct and another \$1m. to equip. Formerly, the company's operations were scattered over three buildings in Ramat Hasharon.

Founded in 1959, RDT during its early years concentrated on importing all sorts of electronic equipment and providing the maintenance. Recently, through its subsidiary, Radat Systems Industry, it began designing for local industrialists as well as

producing the necessary software. Avi Kouris is the deputy-general manager in charge of marketing and sales.

Turnover at present is \$40m. a year, but of this only \$1m. is in software and tailor-made equipment. However, of this \$1m., about a fifth has already been exported, and the target for the current year is sales of \$2m. (only in this line), of which one quarter will be exported.

The company employs 120 persons. Of these, 60 are engineers or junior engineers (*handasa'im*).

"Our big problem is getting enough skilled engineers and junior engineers — the same problem faced by all our friends and competitors in the field. We here at RDT could employ 20 more engineers or junior engineers immediately. But we just can't find them."

Adir said that the problem is that the shortage of skilled manpower is steadily increasing, not decreasing. The reason, he believes is that although an engineer receives \$2,500 a month, the same as in the U.S., his counterpart in the U.S. can take home \$2,000 a month; in Israel, he is lucky if he takes home pay reaches \$900. Income tax takes a 60 per cent bit out of the gross pay, and then there is national insurance, and other deductions.

### Boost for Herzliya and Netanya beaches

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Tourism Ministry yesterday announced that it is initiating projects to improve the infrastructure of the seaside in two of the country's major beach resorts, Herzliya and Netanya.

In Herzliya, plans include the construction of 4.5 kilometres of boardwalk, a new tourist centre, a holiday village, an amphitheatre, a marina and improved beach services. The project is to cost some \$500,000 of which half is to come from the Herzliya municipality.

In Netanya, work has already be-

gun on a new pedestrian mall, around which a commercial centre is to be built, complete with cafes and restaurants. In the south of the town, a marina is to be built, with hotels nearby, which are to have a total capacity of 200 rooms.

### Crops damaged in Mekorot-IEC payment row

AFULA (Idm). — Crops at three kibbutzim and a moshav near here have been damaged because of a dispute between the Israel Electric Corporation and Mekorot that has resulted in a cut-off of irrigation water.

The kibbutzim — Dalia, Mishmar Ha'emek and Hazorea — and Moshav Midrach Oz have not been supplied with irrigation water by Mekorot for two weeks, ever since the IEC suspended power to several pumping stations as a means to get Mekorot to pay its bills.

The settlements are to sue Mekorot for damages next week. A Mekorot spokesman said that it could not pay its electric bills until the Treasury hands over the funds.

## Half-yearly results show both profits and losses

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

Four more companies that last week published their earnings for the first half of 1984 show a varied picture of achievement.

The results all refer to the January-June 1984 period, and the figures are all given after adjustment for inflation according to advisory opinion 23 of the Institute of Certified Accountants. Comparisons are with first half 1983 in constant June 1984 value shekels. The exchange rate on June 30, 1984 was \$1=236.4 shekels.

Inter-Gamma Investment Company, which — despite its name — is traded in the service sector of the market, announced a loss of IS128.1m. This represents a total reversal of the IS45.9m. profit of first-half 1983.

Inter-Gamma is mainly involved in importing and marketing, and is a member of the group of service companies (Cold Storage, Lighterage Bonded Warehouse) that is owned by the Eisenberg concern.

The company raised capital on the exchange for the first time early in 1984, one of the very few new companies to come to market this year. Of the IS329.5m. net receipts from the issue, IS184m. was invested in new laboratory equipment, IS13m. in a factory in Ma'ale Adumim, IS13m. in initial work on a new central headquarters for the company and IS110m. in working capital. The remainder was temporarily invested in government index-linked bonds. This last fact partially explains the loss noted above, because the bond market has failed to keep pace with inflation.

Other reasons mentioned are the presentation of share investments at depressed market prices rather than true equity value, the increase in inventories resulting from the extra working capital from the new issue, and the deferral of tax relief available to protect the company's capital against inflation, to next year. This decision forced the company to set aside IS53m. for current taxation, even though it reported a real loss.

Tanhum Oren, Inter-Gamma's managing director, notes further that the company's internal accounts show an after-tax profit of \$280,000 for the first half. (It should be noted, in passing, that it is now common practice for efficient Israeli companies to run internal dollarized accounts, so that management is aware of the true position of the

company. This is in addition to regular shekel accounts which, being in nominal shekels, are meaningless, and also to adjusted shekel accounts as per A.O. 23 of the sort published and also other shekel accounts drawn up in line with, and for the use of, the income tax authorities and their regulations. All these accounts show quite different pictures of the state of the company's activities.)

Last but not least, in connection with Inter-Gamma, the company is with first half 1983 in constant June 1984 value shekels. The exchange rate on June 30, 1984 was \$1=236.4 shekels.

Yardenia Insurance Company continued the trend that emerged in most of the half-yearly results in the insurance sector, by swinging from large losses in 1983 to a small profit for the first half of 1984. The company made IS4.3m., after losing IS50.2m. in the first half of 1983, and IS131m. over the whole year.

Yardenia has changed hands since the period covered by the report, having been acquired (salvaged is perhaps a better term, since the takeover was a last-ditch move to prevent a worse fate) by H.R.D. Investments of Holland. The company is now in control of a group of Israeli insurance firms, and is headed by Eitan Avnion, formerly of Hassneh.

Lodzia, another Eisenberg company, but this time an industrial outfit in the textile industry, came in with a loss of IS142.2m. This is a large increase over the equivalent loss in 1983, of IS2.3m. The woeful state of the industry is too well-known to need repeating, and so management merely states the key figures, pointing out the nine-fold jump in financing costs. Interestingly, in the case of Lodzia, the inflation-adjustment reduced the nominal loss by half.

Incoba, the investment company which was the target of a failed tender-offer last week, saw its profits jump 15-fold, so that the IS6.6m. profit of first-half 1983 grew to IS92.8m. in the first-half 1984. The result is even more impressive, when compared with the full-year of 1983, in which the company lost IS196m. Chairman Uri Even quotes the figures in his report, but fails to give any further information. Incoba is active in three main fields — publishing, production of television programmes and direct marketing.

## WALL STREET WEEK Some investors believe Fed may lower interest rates

NEW YORK (AP). — Though the U.S. presidential election is obviously item No. 1 on Wall Street's agenda this week, investors will also be keeping a watchful eye on the Federal Reserve.

Once the political contest is decided, some analysts believe, the U.S. central bank may take some new steps to encourage interest rates to fall.

Some observers say the Federal Reserve may relax its grip on monetary growth to some extent in the weeks ahead.

With the economy and monetary growth having slowed significantly since last summer, argues John Connolly at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., "The Fed has a real responsibility to re-stimulate growth in the money supply."

Amid such expectations, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials

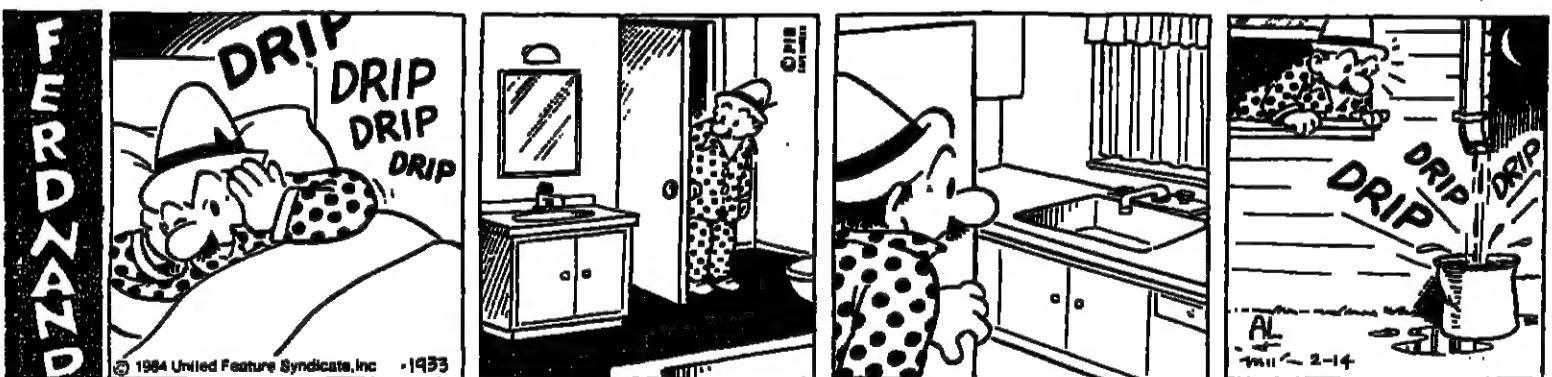
climbed 11.70 to 1,216.65 in the past week.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.17 to 96.51, and the American Stock Exchange market value index was up .10 at 209.41.

Big Board volume averaged 90.89 million shares a day, against 83.1 million, the week before.

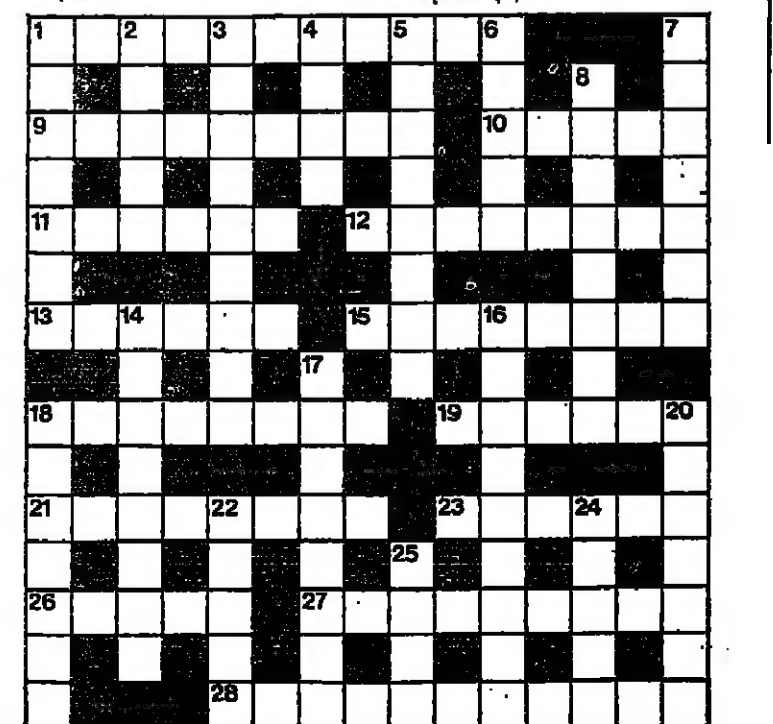
In one sense, a move by the Federal Reserve to foster lower interest rates could help narrow the federal budget deficit. A big slice of the government's outlays, after all, goes to paying interest on its debt — and lower interest rates would make that borrowing less expensive.

Lower rates also would logically ease the strain felt by other big debtors, such as developing countries that have had trouble meeting their obligations. That in turn would take some pressure off the international banking system.



## ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>ACROSS</b>  | <b>DOWN</b>   |
| 1 Peter Shane's conversion brackets (11)                         | 1 Standard bargain, this vegetable (7)                  |
| 9 Editor's work in revolutionary battle (9)                      | 2 Drum often associated with high pressure (5)          |
| 10 Celebration provided by sort of runner with nothing on (5)    | 3 Active at night, count ran about with latitude (9)    |
| 11 One's earliest impression* (6)                                | 4 Hospital atmosphere that grows on one (4)             |
| 12 Speeches from No. 10 Star, possibly (8)                       | 5 Men watching Sunday competitors (8)                   |
| 13 Fence turning white (6)                                       | 6 Wreck boats to make wooden shoe (5)                   |
| 15 Rugby-post for 10 Armlid (8)                                  | 7 Lake a shine to work here, at foot of Peninsules (7)  |
| 18 Ornate, dressed underlier* (8)                                | 8 Girl with new shoes, over shoes (8)                   |
| 19 Closely holds Cleopatra's first two snakes (6)                | 16 Incentive to romp in a bed? (6)                      |
| 21 This wind tears about see outside (8)                         | 17 Proper care of steeplechase from Paris (9)           |
| 23 Set on fire with gin and lt. stirred, at start of evening (6) | 18 e.g., tennis-dance prepared (4-4)                    |
| 26 Urania is one to divert (5)                                   | 19 They admit blame for hospital treatment (7)          |
| 27 A dateline altered, transferred (9)                           | 20 Slim, second one not following Polonius's advice (7) |
| 28 One who turns up regularly at Cambridge, for example (7-4)    | 21 Flat time for horse-riding competition (5)           |
|  | 24 Split is the unusual town I visit (2, 3)             |
|  | 25 Light from the north intercepted (4)                 |



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Kerem, 46350, Basmah, Salah Eddin, 72315, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Alidwa, Herod's Gate, 282088.

Tel Aviv: Yehuda Hama'acobi, 44 Yehuda Hama'acobi, 455198, Kapat Holim Chait, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.

Netanya: Kupat Holim Chait, 31 Brodetzki, 9125.

Hofa: Neuhedet, 6 Atil, 644231.

### FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service).

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133

Ashkelon 34443 Kiryat Shmona 44334

Bat Yam 585555 Kfar Saba 923333

Beer Sheva 78333 Nahariya 923333

Carmiel 988555 Netanya 23333

Dan Region 781111 Petah Tikva 9231111

Elitz 72333 Rehovot 51333

Hadera 23333 Rishon LeZion 942333

Haifa 512333 Saffed 30333

Haizor 36333 Tel Aviv 230111

Holon 803333 Tiberias 90111

\* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.

101 Emergency phone number in most areas.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours). For help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 810118, and Haifa 88791.

"Ezer" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 669911, Tel. Arv 253311, Haifa 67222

Beer Sheva 418111, Netanya 35316.

For information on Battered Women Shelters call Family Violence Service — 05-231679/23922 or any of the Rape Crisis Centre or Ezer hot lines.

Jerusalem Center for Drug Abuse and Misuse Intervention, Tel. 663828, 663902.

14 Bethlehem Rd.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah E.K. (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (internal, gynecology, Tel Aviv: Rosh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

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# Sports

## U.S. retain Wightman Cup

LONDON (AP) — Chris Evert Lloyd defeated Jo Durie 7-6 (7-5), 6-1 yesterday and steered the U.S. to their sixth straight triumph over Britain in the Wightman Cup Tennis Tournament.

Lloyd's victory gave the Americans an unbeatable 4-2 lead in the best-of-seven match series with one remaining doubles contest to come.

Earlier, Barbara Potter defeated Anne Hobbs 6-1, 6-3 to send the U.S. into the lead after the two teams began the day level at 2-2.

It was the 46th time the Americans had won the annual tennis trophy in 56 meetings.

Durie, knowing she had to beat Lloyd to keep her team alive, played outstanding tennis in the first set. She matched Lloyd — against whom she had never taken a set in six previous encounters — stroke for stroke and led 5-4 and 6-5.

Twice the experienced American was forced to serve to save the set, and for a while it looked as though her unbeaten Wightman Cup singles record might be smashed. But two volleying errors in the tiebreak from Durie proved critical and the set went to the American.

Durie's game suddenly fell apart as her concentration lapsed and she

won only 10 points in a one-sided second set.

Earlier, a fresh-faced teenager with a stream of brown hair, Annabel Croft, became a new British heroine. Roared on by a partisan home crowd, she downed Alycia Moulton 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

Croft, a pretty 18-year-old with a rasping forehead, made all the early running as the American's nerves cracked in the unique atmosphere of London's plush Royal Albert Hall.

With the crowd cheering each British winning shot and each American mistake, both players held serve until Croft served for the match. She was not to be denied and a huge roar resounded around the Albert Hall when Moulton netted a volley after almost two hours of play.

Moulton, who served a total of 14 double faults, admitted the tension had got to her.

"I was extremely nervous to start with and never really shook it off. There was a lot riding on this match," said the 23-year-old right-hander from Sacramento. "You have to experience playing here to understand what it's like. I don't think I've played anywhere quite like this venue."

## Anyone for tennis, doctor?

By JACK LEON  
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's busy tennis season continues apace. Featured on the calendar this week — weather permitting — is the 13th annual World Tennis Championships for Doctors, starting tomorrow in Ramat Hasharon and Herzliya, with the participation of 170 men and women players from overseas, and the 1984 Men's National Championships, which begin in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

One hundred competitors from abroad had already arrived here by last night for the 15-nation doctors' tournament, in which there will be a 20-strong local entry. The six-day meet is taking place under the auspices of the World Medical Tennis Society, with matches being held at the Israel Tennis Centre in Ramat Hasharon and Herzliya's Dan-Acadia Hotel courts. It is sponsored by Gali Sport and is organized by the ITC. The tournament director is Dr. Ian Froman.

The World Medical Tennis Society holds the championships in a different country each year, in conjunction with an international congress on psychosomatic and preventive medicine. Four years ago, the

WTMS accepted the invitation of its Israeli representative Alex Gottesmann of Haifa to come here for the 1984 meet. Gottesmann now heads the tournament committee at Ramat Hasharon. Among the participants is WTMS president Luigi Del Bono from Italy.

No less than 17 events in singles, doubles and mixed doubles are being contested at the championships, with the main open tournament being supplemented by veterans' competition extending from the over-45 to over-70 age categories. Jerusalem physician Dr. Raoul Geller is defending both the men's over-45 singles and doubles crowns that he won at last year's championships in Helsinki. In addition to the individual events, there is a "Nations Cup" team competition for men, the ITC's Blanche Shmida team held the Post yesterday.

At the Israel Tennis Association's men's national championships in Jerusalem, No. 1 seed Shlomo Glickstein faces a strong challenge from Shahar Perkis to Glickstein's unbeaten seven-year reign as singles winner. Glickstein, 26, was recently overtaken by 22-year-old Perkis in the ATP's world singles rankings. The four-day tournament takes place at the capital's Israel Tennis Centre courts.

The singles event comprises 16 direct entries and 16 qualifiers from the preliminary competition for 64 players held over Succot.

## Rugby kicks off

By JACK LEON  
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — ASA Tel Aviv rugby club yesterday celebrated the opening of their new field at the Sportek complex here with a splendid 38-6 national league victory over ASA Technion. Israel Rugby Football Union president Cyril Morris kicked off the match, to mark the inauguration of the first permanent rugby ground in the Greater Tel Aviv area since the game was started in Israel nearly 15 years ago. The Irfu plans to use it as the venue for future major local and international competitions.

ASA Tel Aviv owed their success mainly to the domination of their forwards. Their main try scorer was winger Bawie Ferreira, who crossed the Haifa line three times.

In two other matches at the Sportek field, new club Ra'anana (formerly Kibbutz Ha'ogen) made their league debut with a hard-earned 11-8 win against visitors Hapoel Kfar Hanassi-Hazor, while in a youth game between the two clubs Ra'anana cruised home 26-0.

The Hebrew University began their 1984/85 national league season in style yesterday, with an overwhelming 45-0 triumph over hosts Kiryat Shmuna-Galil Eilayon at Kibbutz Amir.

Centre Colin Lotzof scored three tries for Jerusalem, and others came from Joseph Cowan, Leslie Edwin and captain Alvin Hoffmann. Rocky Abrahamson converted four of these tries and kicked three penalties.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yaron Kenan.

## Maccabi Haifa win 5-0, Betar lose

By PAUL KOHN  
Post Sports Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Maccabi Haifa, with a 5-0 win over Hakoah Ramat Gan yesterday went into a five-point lead of the National League. As Betar Jerusalem went down to their first defeat of the season by losing 1-0 to Hapoel Petah Tikva.

Maccabi Haifa took the field without their star schemers. Baruch Mann and Ronnie Rosenthal, who are locked in a financial dispute with the club, which has so far failed to sign a contract with them. At first the Haifa machine failed to get into its champion stride against Hakoah, and by half-time, only led 1-0 from a Shalom Levy goal in the 32nd minute. Then Zahi Arneli scored his 7th goal of the season and Haifa's second in the 62nd minute. This was followed by goals by Zadok Malka, Moshe Selektor (his 6th of the season) and Rafi Osmo, "the little one," (there are two players by that name in the Haifa team).

Hakoah were weakened by the absence of goalkeeper Shlomo Nordman, stopper Haim Yehiel and striker Avi Eisenberg.

Hapoel Haifa completed a Haifa double of win by beating Betar Tel Aviv 2-0 to collect three valuable away points.

Maccabi Tel Aviv with a 2-1 win over Maccabi Petah Tikva moved into second place in the league, one point ahead of Betar Jerusalem and Hapoel Haifa.

Hapoel Petah Tikva, who returned to the first division this season and who lost 3-1 in midweek in a League Cup game in Netanya, were clearly underdogs — up to the kick-off their game against Betar. But Petah Tikva morale was given a mid-week boost when the F.A. Disciplinary Committee awarded them a 2-0 win and three points in the disrupted game against Maccabi Netanya last Saturday. There was no inferiority complex in their play once the game got under way.

Hapoel created the chances and were cheered on by 3,000 home fans. Ronen Hillel missed some scoring opportunities and it needed Nir Levin, who was signed from Hapoel Marmorek, to score the winning goal in the 56th minute. The Petah Tikva fans can also thank Ronnie Djerbi, a 19-year-old soldier serving in Lebanon, for their win, as he played a solid game in goal.

No Betar player produced flair in this game, and Uri Malmliliani was subdued in a more defensive role than he should be played. Eli Ohana, Moshe Zeitoun and Eli Mialy, the Betar frontman, made little impression on a determined home defence.

In Kfar Sava, the tall Eli Yanni, who was a Kfar Sava player until last week, shot Hapoel Tel Aviv into the lead already in the first minute. With Arrie Haviv in goal clearly giving the home defence a feeling of confidence, Hapoel Kfar Sava came back to draw level in the 26th minute through Yitzhak Maimony.

Another newcomer on display was Yitzhak Balachman in the Maccabi Tel Aviv attack, after his transfer from Yehud. For the second time in three days, Maccabi Tel Aviv beat

Second Division						National League						
Ashdod 1, Betar Yehud 1 Hap. J'm 4, Hap. Hadera 1 Hap. Holon 3, Hap. Tiberias 1 Rishon 1, Betar Haifa 1 Hap. RC 4, K. Shimon 2 R. Hakoah 1, Yehud 1 Shaarvilyon 2, R. Amudim 1 Betar Ramle 0, Marmorek 2						Hap. Lod 0, Mac Yavne 0 Shimon 1, BeerSheva 0 Mac TA 2, Mac PT 1 Mac Haifa 5, Hakoah 0 Betar TA 0, Hap Haifa 2 K. Sava 1, Hap TA 1 Hap PT - Betar J'm 0 Mac Jaffa 1, Mac Netanya 1						
	W	D	L	G	Pts		W	D	L	G	Pts	
1 Shaarvilyon	6	0	1	16	5	18	1 Mac Haifa	6	0	1	20	7
2 R. Hakoah	5	1	1	12	4	16	2 Mac TA	5	0	1	9	4
3 Hap. J'm	4	3	0	10	2	15	3 Betar J'm	3	3	1	12	8
4 Hadera	4	1	2	11	8	13	4 Hap Haifa	3	3	1	5	2
5 Ashdod	3	3	1	12	7	13	5 Hap PT	3	2	2	8	8
6 R. Hakoah	3	2	2	11	7	11	6 Shimon	2	4	1	6	5
7 Betar Ramle	3	1	3	5	8	10	7 Netanya	2	3	2	11	9
8 Holon	2	3	2	9	10	9	8 Yavne	1	5	1	8	6
9 Tiberias	2	2	3	9	12	8	9 K. Sava	2	2	3	6	9
10 Hap. RC	2	1	4	9	11	7	10 BeerSheva	1	4	2	7	6
11 Rishon	1	4	2	7	10	7	11 Mac PT	1	4	2	6	6
12 R. Amudim	1	3	3	5	8	6	12 Hap TA	1	3	3	9	11
13 Yehud	0	5	2	7	10	5	13 Betar TA	1	3	3	6	12
14 Marmorek	1	2	4	9	15	5	14 Hakoah	1	3	3	3	11
15 Betar Haifa	1	2	4	4	10	5	15 Jaffa	1	2	4	8	13
16 K. Shimon	1	1	5	5	14	4	16 Hap Lod	0	5	2	4	10



REVIVAL. — Yoav Basson scores Hapoel Jerusalem's fourth goal against Hapoel Hadera at Y.M.C.A. in a Second Division match yesterday. Hapoel Jerusalem are having a wonderful season, and now lie third in the league.

## ENGLISH SOCCER

### Everton race to the top

LONDON (Reuters). — Everton returned to the top of the English First Division yesterday after a wait of five years — most of which has been spent enviously eyeing traditional rivals Liverpool — occupying the coveted leader's slot.

Goals by Trevor Steven, Kevin Sheedy and Adrian Heath gave Everton a 3-0 home win over Leicester, which lifted them on to 26 points, one ahead of Arsenal, who went down 4-2 to Manchester United on Friday night.

Equally pleasing to Everton, who have become accustomed to being the butt of the Liverpool fans' unique brand of humour, is the sight of the "old enemy" languishing in mid-table.

Liverpool, who have all but lost any chance of lifting the title for a fourth successive season and for the eighth time in 10 years, followed up their midweek League Cup defeat by Tottenham with an uninspired 1-0 away win against bottom club Stoke.

With none of the other clubs in the leading six managing to take full points, the top of the table is beginning to resemble London's Oxford Street on a busy afternoon.

Arsenal, despite two successive defeats, remain second on 25 points. They are closely followed by Manchester United (23), West Ham and Tottenham (22 each), and Sheffield Wednesday (21).

Tottenham squandered a glorious chance to jump above Arsenal on goal difference when they lost 3-2 at home to lowly West Bromwich.

UEFA Cup-holders Tottenham continue to be an enigma. After falling behind to a 13th minute penalty by Derek Statham they proceeded to nip West Bromwich apart with some delightful attacking play.

But, after Mike Hazard, who was preferred to Glenn Hoddle, equalised before the interval, Tottenham allowed complacency to creep in. The visitors surged in front through David Cross and Steve Mackenzie in the 52nd and 75th minutes.

DIVISION ONE

Aston Villa 9, West Ham 9  
 Chelsea 6, Coventry 6  
 Everton 3, Leicester 0  
 Ipswich 3, Watford 3  
 Luton 2, Newcastle 2  
 Sheffield 1, Newcastle 1  
 Southampton 1, Notts F. 0  
 Stoke 0, Liverpool 1  
 Sunderland 3, QPR 0  
 Tottenham 2, WBA 3  
 Manchester U. 4, Arsenal 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Everton	13	8	2	3	27	18	26
Arsenal	13	8	1	4	26	20	25
Manchester U.	13	6	2	5	24	16	23
Tottenham	13	7	1	5	27	14	22
West Ham	13	6	4	3	20	19	22
Sheffield W.	13	6	3	4	25	17	21
Chelsea	13	6	3	4	24	16	21
Sunderland	13	5	5	3	16	14	20
Southampton	13	5	4	4	21	13	19
Notts F.	13	5	3	5	20	18	18
Newcastle	13	4	6	3	15	18	18
Liverpool	13	4	5	4	15	17	17
Norwich	13	4	5	4	18	19	16
WBA	13	4	4	5	20	18	16
Ipswich	13	3	7	3	17	17	16
Aston Villa	13	3	6	4	17	17	15
QPR	12	3	5	4	19	24	14
Luton	13	3	4	6	16	26	13
Coventry	13	3	3	7	11	20	12
Leicester	13	3	3	7	18	20	12
Watford	13	1	6	6	6	32	9
Stoke	12	1	4	7	7	21	7

**DIVISION TWO**

Birmingham 0, Shrewsbury 0						
Brighton 0, Manchester 0						
Charlton 2, Leeds 3						
Huddersfield 3, Middlesbrough 1						
Notts C. 1, Grimsby 1						
Oldham 0, Portsmouth 2						
Oxford 2, Blackburn 1						
Wolverhampton 3, Cardiff 0						
Barnsley v Sheffield United and Cardiff v Fulham both postponed due to waterlogged pitches. Wimbledon v Crystal Palace played today.						
	<b>P</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>A Pts</b>
Oxford	12	9	2	1	28	10 29
Portsmouth	13	8	3	2	20	11 27
Burningham	13	8	2	3	16	8 26
Blackburn	13	7	3	3	26	13 24
Blackburn	13	7	3	3	23	14 22
Grimsby	13	7	1	5	24	14 22
Brighton	13	7	1	5	24	21 21
Brighton	13	6	3	4	15	8 21
Barnsley	12	6	3	3	14	7 21
Shrewsbury	13	6	3	4	22	16 21
Manchester C.	12	6	3	3	17	12 21
Fulham	12	6	1	5	30	21 19
Huddersfield	13	5	4	4	15	18 18
Huddersfield	13	5	4	4	15	18 18
Wolves	13	5	2	6	20	23 17
Oldham	13	5	2	6	15	25 17
Wimbledon	12	5	1	6	20	24 16
Charlton	13	4	3	6	20	27 15
Sheffield U.	12	4	4	4	5	19 22

## Murder stops play

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — England's cricket tour of India, disrupted by the assassination of Indira Gandhi, looks set to go ahead after a brief detour to Sri Lanka but with a reduced Test series.

Team manager Tony Brown said yesterday that England may go to Colombo after Gandhi's funeral.

England would return to India by November 12 to play an amended itinerary, with four tests instead of the scheduled five.

Meanwhile, Indian cricket authorities have abandoned the ongoing tour of Pakistan.

In Perth, the West Indies ran into trouble in their match against Western Australia, international opener Graeme Wood made a stylish 141, looking and cutting the West Indian fast bowlers with great panache, and Greg Shipperd weighed in with 97, before being forced to retire hurt after being hit on the hand by a short delivery from Michael Holding. Western Australia declared at 317 for 3. The West Indian batting would have collapsed completely, but for a blistering 95 in 153 minutes by captain Clive Lloyd, which enabled them to save face by reaching 288 for 1 at stumps.

In Colombo, Sri Lanka won a one day Test against New Zealand, New Zealand 171-6 in 45 overs, Sri Lanka 174-6 in 29-4 overs (da Silva 65).

## Wallabies win

LONDON (Reuters). — A spirited display of powerful and aggressive running by Australia's classy back division gave the touring side a well-deserved 19-3 victory over England in the Rugby Union international at Twickenham here yesterday.

Aboriginal fly-half Mark Ella, centre Michael Lynagh and flanker Simon Poidevin scored tries for the Australian Wallabies, and the three-quarter line of Lynagh, captain Andrew Slack, David Campese and Brendan Moon were devastating in both attack and defence.

The winning margin would have been even greater if Lynagh had not an off day with his goal-kicking. He kicked two conversions and slotted a simple penalty, but failed with four other eminently kickable shots.

The basis for the Australian victory was established in the forwards, where the Wallabies' loose men were faster than their opponents, while locks Steve Cutler and Steve Williams totally dominated the line-outs.

## Lordly softball

Lord Kitch proved that they are the supreme aristocrats among Israeli softball teams by achieving a unique double yesterday, when they added the 1984 Hapoel Fall tournament title to the league title they have already won. Never before in the history of Israeli softball has any team won both tournaments in the same season.

Yesterday's title was not achieved without several alarms and excursions, as Maccabi Tel Aviv fought all the way before succumbing 10-9 in a battle in which the lead changed hands several times. What really clinched the game for Lord Kitch



A RUBBER OF BOWLS. — Lawn bowls is booming in Israel.

## Israeli bowls set to go

By LAWRENCE STONE

Bowls supreme Jack Rabin predicts Israel will soon produce the world champion.

"The atmosphere within the Israeli game at the moment is electric. After carefully laying the foundations, we are on the verge of exploding on to the sports scene," said a super-confident Rabin, enjoying his first year as president of the Israel Bowling Association.

The country's top international bowler, Cecil Bransky, is officially ranked as one of the top six players in the world. And little more than three years ago the women achieved phenomenal success when they won the bronze medal at the world championships in Toronto.

But Rabin boasts: "The best is yet to come." And, after a few hours with this dedicated sporting administrator, one tends to believe what he says. "We had only two greens in Israel between 1953 and 1975," said Rabin, a native South African and advocate by profession who came to this country 24 years ago.

Today there are six clubs in Ramat Gan, Caesarea, Netanya, Ra'anana, Sayvon and Kfar Hamaccabiah. A new club was launched only last week in Haifa, and land has been approved next to the Knesset for the first green to be built in the capital.

Negotiations have also started in Carmiel, while strenuous efforts are being made to win over the kibbutzim and moshavim to the sport.

"The game has really taken off in the last couple of years," beams 49-year-old Rabin. "It's been a major breakthrough, with an influx of Hebrew-speaking young bowlers joining the game. This is what we've been waiting for. Now we must continue to attract new blood; that in turn will keep the old guard on their toes and above all produce a local player capable of winning a world title."

The Israeli climate is almost perfect for year-round bowling, and the highly social aspect of the game, with its appeal to both sexes of all ages, combine to create a relaxing atmosphere much needed in the hectic world of daily living in this country.

That's a view shared by the father of Israeli bowls, 78-year-old Max Spitz, who brought the game here from South Africa in 1950, together with Percy Manham and the late Jack Raphael. They acquired a site in Ramat Gan from Mayor Avraham Krinitz, and after a lot of hard work and sweat, the Ramat Gan club was founded with a single green.

Now, Ramat Gan boasts two rinks and a superb \$250,000 new clubhouse. "The game here has

triumphed over the kibbutzim and moshavim to the sport."

## Successful tour

Post Sports Staff

The Harrow cricket club today ends a successful tour of Israel, which combined playing six friendly matches with touring the country. Up till their last game they had a 2-2-1 record.

They took a hammering from the talented Ashdod batting line-up on the ever-placid pitch in the southern port town and had to face an uphill struggle against a total of 237-8 (Awarak 62, Ertuker 59, 1. Solomon 42, J. Davis 6-57). Harrow fought bravely to keep in the game but it required a sterling defensive effort at the end, marshalled by young Davis to eke out the meritable draw. Harrow finished on 160-9.

Yesterday, however, they were outplayed by a side comprised of Hapoel Ramle, Hapoel Yavne and Hebrew University players. Harrow were bowled out for 88 (Myers 23, R. Ruben 5-18, Mas 3-13). The home side then rattled up the runs for the loss of six wickets in a bare 17 overs (N. Roshan 34 not out, S. Moses 30).



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## Beyond the package deal

THE BEST that can be said about the long-awaited package deal, that was reached on Friday after so much haggling, is that it may temporarily slow the inflationary gallop to a more peaceful canter. Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who has taken a leading role in pushing the agreement through, will deservedly take the credit. But one must wonder whether he is aware that the same effort could have produced a much more decisive and lasting assault on inflation.

The package deal that has just been agreed upon should be seen for what it is: it is an attempt to repress inflation temporarily, with little promise being held out that it will not erupt again as soon as the three-month agreement expires. The only sure part of the trilateral agreement is that real wages will be cut further. The price freeze, which is meant to ensure that real wages will not be cut further, beyond the present and the agreed future level, is most likely to thaw out again. That is a likely development even if one assumes that the heads of the manufacturers association are sincere in their undertaking to freeze prices.

Neither the manufacturers association nor the government has adequate instruments to make sure that the government decrees which have imposed a price freeze, effective last Friday, will actually be obeyed.

As for the third side of the triangle, the government, there is an equal lack of clarity. The government has reserved to itself the prerogative of continuing to devalue the shekel in line with the rate of inflation, and to cut the subsidies on basic products and services. It has promised to act with "restraint" in this respect, which may be taken to mean that it will not push up inflation during the period of the freeze, but will follow the inflation carried over from the pre-freeze period.

It is far from clear from this whether the government means to devalue the currency according to past or to expected inflation. If it goes according to the former, this will be taken by the public as a vote of no-confidence by the government in the success of its own policy. That will accumulate cost pushes which will break out into higher prices as soon as the freeze ends - and probably even sooner.

Most economists are agreed that expectations play a considerable role in the inflationary process. A three-month repression of inflation is not a sufficiently long period to change people's expectations.

One has to take into account that the first month, November, will still have a price level some 15 per cent higher than the average for October, and the last month, January, may easily see a burst of demand in the expectation that prices will go up sharply after the agreement expires.

However, all the signs indicate that the government is not relying on the package deal to slow inflation. The real thrust of its economic policy, vaguely formulated as it is, is to send the economy into a deep recession. The package deal, with its cut in real wages, will assist in that, because lower real wages mean a reduced domestic demand. The first signs of recession are already evident, and they are likely, within the next few months, to accumulate into mounting unemployment.

It is far from clear what such a recessionary policy will do to inflation, although it will no doubt reduce imports and improve the payments balance at a high cost in lost domestic output. Chances are that, at least for the period of the package deal agreement, and probably also beyond it, inflation will be slowed from its present 800, 1,000 or even 1,500 per cent annual rate to a stagnation rate of 200 per cent a year.

Even the architects of the present package deal do not seem to expect more than that, and will credit themselves with a major achievement if that target is attained. The danger is that the achievement will induce the government to rest on its laurels - thereby inviting a new crisis soon after.

With all the defects and uncertainties inherent in this package deal, one must hope that the breathing spell it may provide will be used by the government to re-establish some degree of credibility in itself. That means that it must revert to recognizable and relatively stable rules of the game for the economy, and finally get its act together in formulating an economic programme with a time frame of more than just weeks or months.

That will be the real test of the agreement that was initiated on Friday after so much travail.

## NAKOURA

(Continued from Page One)  
Jumblatt indicated he would do nothing at this point to throw a spanner in the works. He was quoted as telling the independent Jordanian daily *al-Rai* yesterday, before leaving Amman for Beirut via Damascus, that he approved the Nakoura talks provided that these were limited "exclusively to discussing the way the Israeli withdrawal should be carried out and the way the Lebanese Army and UN forces take over."

Jumblatt, who was reported back in Beirut last night ready to take part in the cabinet meeting, warned, however, against "another May 17 agreement" - a reference to last year's abortive American-brokered agreement which Syria, with close cooperation of Jumblatt and Berri, managed to torpedo earlier this year.

Berri meanwhile who represents Lebanon's largest single population group and the one likely to be most directly affected by developments in southern Lebanon where they form a large majority, was reportedly still in Algeria last night.

But, according to reports from Beirut, a private plane was dispatched to Algiers yesterday to bring him back to Lebanon. It will be cause for some surprise if Berri does not follow Jumblatt's example and play along with the latest moves.

Meanwhile, the usually reliable independent Lebanese daily *an-Nahar* reported that Lebanon may propose that British and French troops police the Lebanese-Israeli border.

*An-Nahar* columnist Emile Khouri, who is close to Jumblatt, wrote that the proposal may be put forward by the Lebanese as a solution to the problem of who is to police the area immediately adjacent to the border.

Both Lebanon and Syria are opposed to the continued deployment in that zone of the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army under General Antoine Lahad. According to the pro-Syrian Beirut daily *as-Safir*, opposition to the deployment of the SLA, as being demanded by Israel, is part of a common Syrian-Lebanese strategy for the Nakoura talks.

*As-Safir* also noted that the two sides would oppose any attempt to effect a Syrian-Israeli disengagement in eastern Lebanon by interposing Unifil in the southern Bekaa - something that Israel is expected to insist on but which Syria has long rejected.

Meanwhile, U.S. Under-secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived in Damascus for talks. He proceeded to Syria after five days in Israel, and is expected to discuss Nakoura talks and the assurances Israel is seeking that Syria will not redeploy southwards in Lebanon after Israel withdrawals and will prevent the PLO from returning to areas evacuated by Israel.

A KNOWLEDGEABLE Jew can grow up in America and hardly ever hear the term "Halacha." He will have heard of "the principles of Judaism" and will usually associate them with ideas of compassion, justice, progress. When he comes to live in Israel he will hear mainly of Halacha and *mitzvot*. When I was growing up in the States I learned that a *mitzva* meant a "good deed," like helping a sick person or a needy person. Here in Israel I have learned that *mitzvot* mean things like *kashrut* and a *sukka* and wearing *tzitzit* and going to a *mikve*.

In Aryeh Rubinstein's article in *The Jerusalem Post* of October 5, he quotes Rabbi Nachum Rabinovitch as saying that he "cannot imagine any situation in which there is a genuine conflict between *ahavat Israel* and a particular *mitzva*. I can imagine many such conflicts. For example, the *mitzva* of denying a person the right to marry almost anybody because that person is a *mamzer*. Does this express love of Israel to such a person? Why should we punish a person for something his grandmother did? Or does the Halacha show love of Israel for the many women who cannot remarry because they are *agunot*. Or the other indignities or prohibitions imposed on women, such as forbidding them to bear witness in court?"

Here we are taught that everything commanded in the Bible and Talmud is a *mitzva* and that they are all of equal importance, that "Thou shalt love thy neighbour" and "Thou shalt have honest weights and measures" are on a par with shaking a lulav and listening to a shofar.

In the article mentioned above, both Rabbi Rabinovitch and Rabbi Berkovitch say a similar thing: that the Halacha should be stretched to its limits, and that one should try to be as lenient as possible. In this they unconsciously support the contention of many non-Orthodox Jews that the Halacha contains elements which are harsh and unreasonable.

FOR A NON-ORTHODOX Jew the place of Halacha in Jewish life involves several elements. There is the question of a violation of our modern sense of morality, the ques-

tion of intellectual honesty and the problem of Jewish survival as a people. For the Orthodox the Halacha is the be-all and end-all of Judaism. It is the *mitzvot ma'asiot*, the various things an Orthodox Jew does day to day, that are really Judaism. Morality, we are told, is also welcome, but it is the icing on the cake, not the essence. The *mitzvot ma'asiot* are more important, because they are specifically Jewish, whereas satisfactory norms of morality are prevalent also among non-Jews. (Would that this were true.) We even have a thinker like Yeshayahu Leibovitz who says that morality is not a part of religion at all. Moreover, our Orthodox brethren tell us that the Halacha is changeless and unchangeable.

The leaders of the large Conservative community in America also maintain that their aim is the observance of the halachic *mitzvot*. But as Marshall Sklare has pointed out in a study, this objective is limited mainly to the rabbis of the movement. The laymen almost universally do not observe such things as Shabbat and *kashrut*.

The Conservative rabbis have an ambivalent attitude to the holiness and immutability of the Halacha. They say it is divinely sanctioned, yet it has shown change and development in history to meet changing conditions. And they want it to change further. But how does one order history to change something?

After much soul-searching they have tried the method of "liberal interpretation." Thus they have proposed a way of dealing with the tragedy of the *aguna*. But nobody paid much attention to this plan, so it fell by the wayside. Then they tried a bold new departure: legislation. They ruled that it was now permissible to use a car to come to synagogue on Shabbat and to use some electricity on Shabbat. But no one paid attention to these departures because the Conservative laymen had long been using their cars on Sabbath to go anywhere, and they had been using electricity.

A growing number of people will find themselves closed out of the country's opportunity structures. This will result in wealth concentrating in fewer and fewer hands. To exacerbate this trend by cutting social services is to make the unemployed and poor bear the brunt of the recession.

To suggest solutions to the current crises without considering the way wealth moves and concentrates in fewer hands during a recession might result in situations more critical than the one we face at present.

The primary difference between the country's permanent underclass and the new poor and unemployed is twofold: 1) the latter group once experienced a rise in their standard of living and there are no sure guidelines as to how they will react to a rapid drop in this standard, and 2) they are not isolated in the country's development towns and slums.

If poverty and unemployment are defined in terms of structural causes, it would provide the unemployed with a justification to express their frustration in the form of anger, not depression and social withdrawal. In such circumstances, civil disobedience and violent reaction would be justified outcomes to structural inequalities.

REUVEN BARNEIS  
Jerusalem.

Capital and human resources flow from and not to development towns and slums. Technologically advanced, high skilled industries establish themselves near the country's financial centres and universities. The best teachers, social workers, social administrators and skilled workers seek employment in the large cities which provide them with the most opportunities and professional challenges. A generation graduating from the city slums and development towns are disadvantaged in making use of the country's opportunity structures, even before they begin. Therefore, labelling poverty as a psycho-social disease victimizes the victim.

Until recently, these groups were viewed as "outsiders" with regard to the national trend. With the recession, accompanied by real or threatened unemployment, more and more people will find themselves part of this "outside" group. Significantly, this growing group of "outsiders" will not be representative of Israel's social-economic classes. David Krivine is correct in stat-

# Modern morality and Halacha

By REUVEN ALBERG

For the Reform Jews the Halacha is not a binding law book. It is merely a guide, a source book, from which they can draw, as they choose. Accordingly, they have changed many halachic requirements. The Orthodox and Conservatives have also changed many things, but the Orthodox deny that there have really been any changes, and the Conservative rabbis feel that they have not changed the essentials.

The Reformers are thus the most open and honest of the three. They say plainly that if the Halacha contains an element which violates their conscience they will change it. Thus they will not refuse to marry a *cohen* and a divorcee, they will not refuse to let a woman testify. They have omitted prayers for the renewal of animal sacrifices.

THE REFORMERS in theory base their Judaism on the ethical ideas of the prophets, rather than on the principles enunciated in the Pentateuch, as do the Orthodox. They call their Judaism "ethical monotheism" or "prophetic Judaism."

Are they really more moral than other Jews? From what I know I would say no. In their business or social lives they are probably no more moral than others. It is true that in such public matters of morality as the rights of black people and the right of workmen to organize they have been more active than other Jews. Of course this in itself is no small matter.

They call the *mitzvot ma'asiot* "customs and ceremonies." In recent decades they have reintroduced many of these, but they regard them as symbols. They choose those *mitzvot* which they feel help to bring them closer to "spirituality," to God.

The question of harmony with our moral feelings is one of the weakest links in the Orthodox chain of halachic reasoning. The other is intellectual honesty. No modern person can be untouched by some of the moral currents, by some of the ethical advances of our century. Today it

is felt to be immoral that women should have fewer rights than men. Yet our Halacha maintains this viewpoint in many spheres. There is the well-known statement in the Talmud in which women are classed with children and the mentally retarded. To me the most outrageous provision of the Halacha is *mamzerut*. We now consider it morally wrong to punish a person for something that was done by a member of his family. The law of *mamzerut* says that if your mother or grandfather was improperly married or divorced you are a *mamzer*, and so you cannot marry a "pure" Jew, but only another *mamzer* - and this prohibition must continue "for 10 generations." We condemn the punishment of relatives in communist countries. Why should we condone such a practice in our religious law and even declare it "holy?"

OUR ORTHODOX apologists will tell you that all laws sometimes impose hardships on some people, so what is wrong with retaining our rules of personal status, the more so since they were ordained by God at Sinai? One can only say that in civil law we expect a law to be basically helpful to most members of society. If we find that it hurts more than it helps, we change the law. But can anyone claim that the rules of *mamzerut* really help anyone?

The question of changing laws and the idea of "ordained at Sinai" prompt us to examine the aspect of intellectual integrity. How can a person with a modern education really believe all the rules of the Pentateuch were literally dictated to the Israelites at Mount Sinai? What kind of righteous God is it that would promulgate laws about killing "a rebellious son," about killing "witches," about killing persons who desecrate the Sabbath, let alone the harsh laws of personal status mentioned above?

The idea that the Torah has never changed and can never change also runs counter to our feeling for intellectual integrity. We all know that

the harshness of the laws of the Torah was mitigated in Talmudic times with the development of higher moral sensibilities. But the Orthodox will tell you that nothing was really changed. That the earlier laws were merely "interpreted" later - i.e., that their earlier literal form was not the "real" meaning of the laws.

The logical question which prompts itself here is: So what was the situation with these harsh laws during all those centuries between Biblical and Talmudic times? Were they enforced or not?

Two hundred years ago almost all Jews lived by the Halacha. Advocates of Orthodoxy will tell you that most Jews have abandoned the Halacha because it is "easier" to do so. But this contention is hardly valid. For the Halacha was just as "hard" to follow during the many centuries the Jews lived in the Diaspora.

But Jews followed this mystic, non-rationalist system because they lived in a world which followed the mystic non-rationalist systems of medieval Christianity and Islam. The Christians even boasted of their non-rationality. They said, *Credo quia absurdum est*. (I believe it because it is absurd.) After Erasmus and Spinoza and Voltaire Europe became more rationalistic, and later the Jews followed suit.

No Jew can follow the Halacha unless he firmly believes in it as God-given. A person who cannot believe this will not live by Halacha for the other reason that it will keep the Jews from assimilating. Would you, as a non-Orthodox Jew, stay home every Saturday and give up visiting and television and sports for the specific reason that you want to guarantee the existence of Jews 200 years from now?

The answer to Jewish survival is either Zionism, or else such an excellent and idealistic spiritual life in the Diaspora that Jews will simply be proud to be a part of it. I doubt very much if modern Jews will begin to believe in the divine character of the Halacha.

The writer is a former teacher of history at Bar Ilan University.

## READERS' LETTERS

### THE EFFECTS OF RECESSION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. Sir. - The two views presented by David Krivine and Eric Lee on "how the government should address the economic crisis" (October 9) are combinations of simplistic analyses of complex issues and patronizing solutions. More disturbing is that, if implemented, the suggestions would exacerbate social inequalities and possibly lead to social disruption.

The explanation for the current crisis is multi-faceted and must also include its social components. Since 1967, the socio-economic trend in Israel has been the growth of private wealth at a rate which could not be realistically supported by the country's resources. The current crisis is embedded in the way Israeli society is structured around this trend: How is private wealth divided? How democratic and open are the opportunity structures which provide this wealth? Are the opportunity structures expanding or shrinking with the current recession?

Although not equally divided, the accumulation of private wealth was spread amongst the general population to give the impression of national prosperity.

However, pockets of poverty remain in the development towns and city slums. These groups' non-participation in the opportunity structures was seen as faults in psycho-social make-ups of individuals and families within the groups. (Those assigned to deal with poverty on the front-line were social workers and not economists. Because of their training, social workers view poverty in terms of the individual or family. Thus, we psychologize the problem of poverty.)

Capital and human resources flow from and not to development towns and slums. Technologically advanced, high skilled industries establish themselves near the country's financial centres and universities. The best teachers, social workers, social administrators and skilled workers seek employment in the large cities which provide them with the most opportunities and professional challenges. A generation graduating from the city slums and development towns are disadvantaged in making use of the country's opportunity structures, even before they begin. Therefore, labelling poverty as a psycho-social disease victimizes the victim.

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### EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. Sir. - I found Dr. Shapiro's article "Being fair to the gifted" (October 28) extremely disturbing on two counts: a) Dr. Shapiro appears to believe that democracy can be sustained by means of an elitist approach; b) he does not seem to appreciate the fact that the greatest danger to democracy in Israel today comes from "the more backward and less-gifted pupils" whom he begrudges "preferential treatment over their more gifted and more able fellows."

Having received 10 years of my education at the Reali School in Haifa in the '50s when Dr. Shapiro was principal, I can attest to the fact that we received an elitist education which taught us to believe we were the *crème de la crème* and feel contempt for those who were not "brilliant." Scholastically, those of us who did not drop out on the way because our marks were not good enough, got the best education money could buy. Most of us have become successful professionals and academics.

Though, without the discipline which was inculcated in us, democra-

### REFORM JEWS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. Sir. - In his book review of October 5, "Path of Godliness," Abraham Chill purportedly holds fairness, dispassionate reasoning and unbiased presentation of information, in esteem.

It comes as a great surprise therefore, to find that he so openly violates these principles in his article. I refer to the fact that Mr. Chill fails to separate his highly biased, negative feelings towards non-Orthodox Jews from statements of "truth" which he makes about them.

Mr. Chill claims "the truth is that most Conservative rabbis and laymen consider the Reform Jews to be *goyim*."

This is not only untrue, but such words only serve to incite the irrational, and lead to a self-righteous *sinat hinam* - hatred without cause - among Jews. In a discussion about the path to godliness, I find these comments tasteless and "chilling," to say the least.

Rabbi CAROL GLASS  
New York.

### THE GORING OX

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. Sir. - The Hebrew year Tashmei is behind us, but certainly not 1984. MK Yitzhak Seyer's suggestion to annul the conclusions of the Kahane Commission is straight out of George Orwell's novel. Seyer wants to rewrite history so that the report of the government-appointed non-partisan committee concerning Israel's role in the Sabra and Shatila massacre will be forgotten.

Seyer claims that Israel is trying to hold herself up to standards by which the rest of the world does not abide. In fact Israel's complicity in the Phalangist murder of Palestinians can be condemned not by the passage from Deuteronomy 21 about the unsolved manslaughter cited in the Kahane Report, but rather the law pertaining to the goring ox. Exodus 21:28-36 states: When a man's ox injures his neighbour's ox and it dies, they shall sell the live ox and divide its price; they shall also divide the dead animal. If, however, it is known that the ox was in the habit of goring, and its owner has failed to guard it, he must restore or for ox, but shall keep the dead animal.

Israel was thoroughly familiar with the battle behaviour of the Phalangists prior to their heinous acts in the Palestinian refugee camps. The IDF had a responsibility to scrupulously guard the "goring ox" known as the Phalangists.

MK Seyer obviously fails to understand this aspect of Jewish tradition which, in the world at large, is called being an accomplice to a crime.

Rabbi JONATHAN PERLMAN  
Beersheva.

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